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Ponoka Herald

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VOL. XIV PONOKA, ALBERTA, OCTOBER 15, 1914 NO. 51

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

WE have a Complete Stock of Dry Goods, Gent.'s Furnishings, Boots and Shoes, etc., Staple and Fancy Groceries, and are fully prepared for a . . .

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GENERAL MERCHANT *PONOKA, ALTA.*

War Summary

Canadian Troops in England

London, Oct. 14.—The official press bureau tonight issued the following statement: "British troops have been engaged with the enemy toward the left of the allied line (in France), with the result that the Germans have been pressed back on their flank. The nature of the country in which the fighting has been conducted, being a mining centre, makes rapid progress difficult."

Plymouth, Oct. 15.—To Plymouth, with its wonderful history, has fallen the honor of welcoming the Canadian volunteers contingent for Great Britain's expeditionary force. As soon as it was known on Wednesday morning that the transports were arriving great crowds hurried to all points overlooking Plymouth Sound and greeted the men swarming the decks with enthusiastic cheers, to which the Canadians heartily responded.

The vessels anchored off Devonport. The bands aboard played lively tunes, and sounds of merriment came across the water all day long as succeeding ships came to anchor. The last of the transports arrived at 9 o'clock at night. Only a few of the Canadians have been landed.

London, Oct. 14.—A few days ago the German cavalry was fighting as far west as Hazebrouck and Cassel, but today the front of this battle extends from La Bassee, through Estaires, to Bailleul, on the Belgian frontier, while across the border, the allies have occupied Ypres. This is a very distinct gain for the allies, and shows that the German attempt to work around their left has failed, the German right being bent back toward Lille and Courtrai, both of which places the invaders hold with strong forces. It is here that the heavy blows that both sides hope will bring about a decisive result in the long drawn out battle.

ANTWERP SURRENDERS AFTER BOMBARDMENT

The Hague, Oct. 10.—Antwerp surrendered to the Germans on Friday, October 9.

The war flag was removed from the cathedral and a white white flag raised in its place at 9 a.m. The actual surrender took place five and a half hours later.

London, Oct. 10.—An official Berlin despatch, via Marconi wireless, confirms the report that Antwerp has been occupied.

The Chronicle states that the Germans have entered Antwerp and that the inhabitants are calm.

Ponoka Eleventh Fall Fair

LARGE ATTENDANCE. GOOD SHOW

The eleventh annual fall fair was held on the fair grounds on Wednesday and Thursday, October 7th and 8th. Weather conditions were favourable, and the attendance was almost a record.

On account of outside exhibits being debarred, the entries were somewhat behind that of immediate past years, but the showing in all departments was very fine, and the district must feel proud at being able to make such a fine exhibit.

The Herald would like to make some extended comments, but as the prize list is given in full, this is not possible; a look through the list will have to suffice.

The exhibits in the floral hall were exceptionally fine, and won praise from the large number of strangers present.

The judges had some difficulty in giving decisions, a number of exhibits being very close in point of merit, but it is pleasing to report that there has not been a single complaint heard—all satisfied—thus the society can look forward with confidence to the future.

As usual, the sports were well contested. The Ponoka girls had the best of a team from Lacombe in basketball, while Magic defeated the Asylum in a football game.

During Thursday afternoon two bands supplied the music, the Ponoka band, under Farmer Steele, delighting the crowd. In the evening a couple of fine entertainments were given.

The following is the prize list:

HORSES

Registered Percherons

Stallion—1 J Hageman, 2 E Mitchell. Sec. 2 R J Maulsby. Sec 3, W L Gee. Brood mare with foal, dry mare, filly 1 year, foal, and team, W L Gee winner of all

LIGHT BREEDS

Stallion—W J Manning

HEAVY DRAFT

Brood mare with foal, R H Jones. Dry mare, 1 E Lloyd, 2 Mitchell. Filly or gelding 2 years Lloyd. Filly or gelding 1 year, 1 J H Bogener, 2 R Dick. Foal, 1 R H Jones, 2 Bogener.

Agriculture

Brood mare with foal, 1 A Holben, 2 H Stretch; dry mare, 1 A Holben, 2 Cook Myer; filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 Holben, 2 P O'Donnell; filly or gelding, 1 year, 1 H Nagel, 2 O'Donnell; foal, 1 Holben 2 Nagel; team in harness, Holben; brood mare and 2 of her progeny, 1 Holben, 2 F W Ghering.

General Purposes

Brood mare with foal by side, D Stewart; dry mare, 1 O'Donnell, 2 W R Jones, 3 Stewart; filly or gelding, 2 years, H Stretch; do. 1 year, 1 W R Jones, 2 F E. Drummond; foal, 1 Stewart, 2 Hageman, 3 Ed Martin; team in harness, 1 L Fleming, 2 Stewart, 3 Martin. Canadian Bank of Commerce medal—L Fleming.

Saddle Horses (Owner up)

Gent.'s saddle horse, 1 L A Larsen, 2 C Cunningham; lady's saddle horse, Miss Pendleton.

Saddle Ponies

Boy's saddle pony, 1 Ray Drummond, 2 J Hambly, 3 E Martin; girl's saddle pony, 1 Miss Lucas, 2 Merna Webster.

Roadsters

Pair of roadsters in harness, 1 and 2 W Larsen; single driver in harness, 1 J Hambly, 2 W Larsen; filly or gelding, 2 years, 1 W Lucas, 2 Bogener.

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

Bull, 2 years, do. 1 year, bull calf, heifer 1 year, do. 2 year, cow 3 years and over, heifer calf, herd—John C Bell was winner of all.

Red Polls

Bull calf under 1 year, cow 3 years and over, heifer 2 years old, do. 1 year, heifer calf—A L Sweet was the winner of all.

Shorthorns

Bull 3 years or over, bull calf, cow 3 years or over, heifer 2 years, do. 1 year, heifer calf, herd—E Lloyd was the winner of all.

Holsteins

Bull, 3 years and over, 1 Geo. Laycock, 2 W A Martin; cow, 3 years and over, Laycock; heifer, 1 year, do.; bull calf, do.

Ayrshires

Bull, 3 years and over, 1 H Courser, 2 Hageman; bull, 2 years and over, 1 Hageman, 2 O'Donnell; bull, 1 year old, 1 O'Donnell, 2 M Courser; bull calf, 1 Hageman, 2 O'Donnell; cow, 3 years or over, 1 Hageman, 2 O'Donnell; heifer, 2 years old, 1 Hageman, 2 O'Donnell; heifer, 1 year old, 1 O'Donnell, 2 Hageman; heifer calves, 1 Hageman, 2 O'Donnell; herd, 1 Hageman, 2 O'Donnell.

GRADE CATTLE

Beef Grade

Cow, 3 years and over, 1 W R. Jones, 2 H Pendleton; heifer, 2 years, 1 Jones, 2 Pendleton; heifer, 1 year, 1 Pendleton, 2 Jones; hand raised calf, 1 Lloyd, 2 C. Hutchinson; steer or heifer calf raised on cow, 1 and 2 W R Jones; herd, 1 Jones, 2 Pendleton.

Fat Cattle

Steer, 3 years old, 1 and 2 Pendleton; do., 2 years old, 1 Jones, 2 Pendleton; do., 1 year old, 1 Pendleton, 2 Jones; fat steers, 2 years and over, 1 and 2 Pendleton; fat cows, 1 Ed Martin.

Grade Dairy Cattle

Cow, 1 John Bures, 2 Laycock; heifer, 2 years old, 1 Courser, 2 Laycock; do., 1 year, 1 Laycock, 2 Hageman; heifer calf, 1 Drummond, 2 Laycock; 3 females any age, 1 Laycock, 2 E. Hinkley.

HOGS

Yorkshires

Boar under 1 year, do. ov year, sow over 1 year, sow u year, sow with litter—E. F was the winner of all.

Berkshires

Boar, over 1 year, 1 H J A Hambly; do., unde and 2 R E Perry; sow, Perry.

Duroc Jers

Boar over 1 year, year, sow over 1 year, year—C E Bush.

Hampshires

Sow over 1 year—Geo. Laycock.

Grade Bacon Hogs

Grade bacon hogs, pen of three—John Hageman.

GOATS

Ram over 1 year, doe, doe lambs, yearling wether—Cook Myer.

SHEEP

Shrops

Ram over 1 year, ram lamb under 1 year, ewe lamb, pen—Maulsby Ram, 1 year or over, 1 Holben, 2 Hageman; ram, under 1 year, 1 and 2 Hageman; ewe, over 1 year, 1 Hageman, 2 Holben; ewe lamb, 1 Holben, 2 Hageman; pen of 3, 1 Holben, 2 Hageman.

Grade Sheep

Ewe, over 1 year, 1 Maulsby, 2 Courser; fat sheep, 1 Maulsby, 2 Hageman; ewe lamb, 1 year, 1 N Stickney, 2 Maulsby.

POULTRY

Black Spanish—1 and 2 C. Hutchison.

Rhode Island Reds—Cock, W. W. Batson; hen, do.; cockerel, do.; pullet, do.; pen, do.; bantams, do.

Plymouth Rock—Cock, 1 J. Hambly, 2 H. Nagel; hen, 1 and 2 Nagel; cockerel, 1 Nagel, 2 W. L. Gee; pullet, 1 Gee, 2 Hagel; pen, 1 Gee, 2 Hagel.

Buff Orpingtons—Hen, 1 Hutchinson, 2 Laycock, 3 Hambly; cockerels, 1 Laycock, 2 Hutchinson, 3 Hambly; pullet, 1 Laycock, 2 Hambly, 3 Hutchison.

Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds—Cockerel, 1 Cunnings. Gobbler, 1 Hambly; turkey hen, do.; poults, do.; pair geese, 1 Courser, 2 Barnes, 3 Hepburn; Pekin ducks, 1 Barnes, 2 Perry; 3, Rouen, Batson.

White Wyandottes—Cock, 1 Cunnings; hen, do.; cockerel, 1 and 2 do.; pullet, 1 Hutchinson, 2 Cunnings.

Rabbits

Angora, Hambly; Belgian, do.; common, Billy Batson.

Pigeons

Best pair, 1 Hambley, 2 Laycock; special, 1 Hepburn, 2 Hambly; bantams, pair, 1 and 2 Billy Batson.

Championship

Best exhibit, 1 Nagel; best pen, do.; best cock, do.

Grains and Grasses

Winter wheat, hard, 1 A. Woyes; spring wheat, hard, 1 Tom Hughes, 2 Ed. Martin, 3 J. Hambly; spring wheat, soft, 1 H. Stretch, 2 Hambly; oats, white, 1 Hambly, 2 James Riddoch, 3 Ed. Martin; barley, 6 rowed, 1 Riddoch, 2 Stretch; timothy seed, 1 Martin; fall rye, 1 Stretch, 2 Martin; red top, Martin; best collection, do.

In Sheaf

Hard spring wheat, 1 Hambly, 2 Nagel; soft spring wheat, 1 Riddoch, 2 Hambly, 3 Stretch; oats, 1 Riddoch, 2 Martin, 3 Hambly; barley, 1 and 2 Hambly, 3 Stretch; timothy, 1 Riddoch, 2 Hambly; brome, 1 Hambly; rye, 1 Stretch; pea vine, 1 Hambly; vetch, 1 Hambly; rye grass, 1 Riddock; fodder corn, 1 Bush; alfalfa, 1 Nagel, 2 Bush; clover, 1 Courser; sheaf rape, 1 Nagel; best exhibit, Hambly.

EGGS

Best dozen white, 1 Barns; best doz. brown, 1 Barnes, 2 Hepburn; heaviest dozen, white, 1 Stickney; heaviest dozen, brown, 1 Stickney.

FRUITS

Gooseberries, 1 Mrs Hugh Miller, 2 Mrs F. W. Ghering; 3 Mrs Pendleton; black currants, 1 Mrs Miller, 2 Mrs Ghering, 3 Mrs Pendleton; red currants, 1 Mrs Pendleton; white currants, 1 Mrs H. Stretch; strawberries, 1 Mrs Miller. 2 Mrs Ghering, 3 Mrs

(Continued on Page 4)

PONOKA MARKETS

Wheat, No. 1 Northern, per bush	$ .90
" No. 2 "	.87
" No. 3	.82
" No. 4 "	.75
" No. 5 "	.62
Oats (new)	.35 - .39
Barley	.64
Rye, no. 2	.60
Flax	.90
Bran, per cwt	1.10
Potatoes, per bush	.50
Eggs, per dozen	.30
Butter, per lb	.16
Hogs, live, per cwt	6.25
Beef, live, per "	$4.50 to 6.00
Hides	.7c

Men's Winter Weight . . Underwear . .

NOW that the warm weather is slipping away, and the chilly days are with us again, men will need to change from their lighter weight underwear to the Heavier Kind.

Our stock of Fleece Lined Underwear Medium and Heavy Weight Wool Underwear in plain and elastic rib is complete.

We Invite Your Inspection

T. J. DURKIN,

Clothing, Furnishings & Shoes

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Running Up a Big Bill

for Lumber isn't at all necessary if your purchasing in that line is done here. A great many people know our prices for all grades and sizes of hard and soft woods for the inside and outside of a house to be moderate. Ask any of the "great many" and you will know for yourself.

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WE ARE AGENT FOR

McClary Stoves & Ranges

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Columbia Range

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Lawn Mowers

A good Stock of . .

CARPET SQUARES & RUGS

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Hardware and Furniture *PONOKA, ALTA.*

HEINTZMAN & CO., LTD

I have secured the agency for the above well-known company. Pianos for sale. The best made, and on easy terms. Have made arrangements to have an expert Piano Tuner visit town. For prices and terms apply to

F. H. STEELE, Ponoka.

Train Time Table.

South - -	2.05 daily
" - -	8.53 "
" - -	16.57 ex. Sun.
North - -	5.11 daily
" - -	12.10 ex. Sun.
" - -	20.34 daily

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



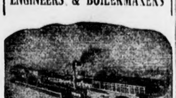
Purely vegetable —act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

THE JOHN INGLIS CO., LIMITED
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Engines of all kinds, Boilers of all kinds, Plumbing Machinery, Tanks, Heavy Plate Work, etc.—Write for prices.

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TORONTO, - CANADA

FREE TO ALL SUFFERERS

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. N.1 N.2 N.3
THERAPION

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WE WANT TO PROVE THERAPION WILL CURE YOU.

PATENTS

...erstonhaugh & Co., head office, ...eet east, Toronto, Canada.

...eal For Cattle

...n recently issued by ...ent of commerce of the ...es, dealing with cattle ...Europe, shows that there ...ormous consumption of oil ... of various kinds. Thus, Germany reports 1,417,920 tons of 2,205 pounds; the United Kingdom, 1,206,108 tons; Denmark, 564,715 tons; and the Netherlands, 458,646 tons, a total for these countries of 3,646,389 tons. Besides the cotton-seed meal imported from the United States and Russia and that manufactured in Germany and England from Egyptian and Indian cotton seed, much meal is made from linseed, sunflower seeds, rape seed, sesame, peanuts, soya beans, and palm kernels. American cotton seed meal comprises only 14 per cent. of the total of oil meals and cakes consumed in Europe. Denmark, which is called the greatest butter country in the world, feeds more than 200 ponds of cotton seed cake per head of cattle per year.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Kindness of the Boss

Little Tommy, who was about knee high to a half pint, was employed by a busy broker. One afternoon the broker was sitting at his desk trying to collect his thoughts as well as some coin when he suddenly looked up and signalled Tommy to draw near.

"Tommy," said the boss, digging down into his jeans, "here's a fifty cent chunk of silver. Take it and hustle off to some vaudeville show."

"Thank you very much sir," gratefully responded Tommy, freezing fast to the coin. "That' what I call being some good to a poor kid."

"Don't think that I'm being good to you," was the quick rejoinder of the boss. "I want you to learn a new tune. I can't stand the one you've been whistling for two months any longer."—Exchange.

With so thorough a preparation at hand as Miller's Worm Powders the mother who allows her children to suffer from the ravages of worms is unwise and culpably careless. A child subjected to the attacks of worms is always unhealthy, and will be stunted in its growth. It is a merciful act to rid it of these destructive parasites, especially when it can be done without difficulty.

The Modern Dancer

Madge—Do look at that girl, Billy; doesn't she dance like a chicken.

William—Yes, it the very poultry of motion.—Exchange.

When a clergyman announced that there would be a nave in the church an old lady whispered that she knew the party to whom he referred.—Tit-Bits.

"Isn't that lawyer rather extravagant?"

"By no means! I've known him to make one suit last for several years."

"Does your dog love you, little boy?"

"Well, I guess he loves me, mister. He knows I'd lick him if he didn't."—Judge.

Madge—So the great specialist cured her of her nervousness?

Marjorie—Yes; his fee was so large she concluded she couldn't afford to have it any more.

The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests, but the politician has no hiding place when the suffragists get after him.—New York Times.

THE OLDEST MAN

He Lived in Three Centuries But Never Married

The only man who has lived in three centuries is said to be a Welshman, Thomas Morris, now of Nebraska, U.S.A.

He has lived through the terms of every president of the United States, the lives of several kings, and recalls many of the big historic events of the 120 years!

Morris, who is still engaged in tilling the soil, is in his 121st year. He was three years old when Washington's term as president closed, thus connecting him with the administration of every head of the republic south of Canada.

This grand old man was one year old when the famous trial of Warren Hastings closed, and eleven years old when Nelson won Trafalgar. He lived in the period of the Napoleon wars, and reached his majority six months before Waterloo was fought. He was seven years old when Ireland and England were united, and has seen the reigns of George III., George IV., William IV., Victoria, Edward VII., and George V. He was 38 years old when the reform bill was signed, and 25 years old when James E. Watt died. He was 64 years old when the first Atlantic cable was laid, and more than three score and ten when Lincoln was assassinated.

Morris was born January 15, 1794, at Bellew, Montgomeryshire, Wales. His father's name was Thos. Morris. He was a laborer, and died when Thomas was three years old. His mother's name was Elizabeth Davis Morris, and she lived until 1863. Thomas had no sisters, but one brother named Charles, who died in 1861.

He never attended school and never married. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to a butcher and worked at this trade eight or ten years, but on account of a crippled foot he had to change his work and was apprenticed to a shoemaker. He has cobbled shoes for persons of two continents. Until comparatively recent years Mr. Morris cobbled continuously, but a few years ago did only occasional shoemaking jobs.

About five years ago he gave up work altogether. Up to six years ago he made almost daily walks of one and a half miles to Clear Creek, in Custer county, to fish. This sport was his principal diversion from daily toil.

Mr. Morris still has the use of his faculties. His eyesight is remarkable. He never bought a pair of glasses, but a few years ago a friend loaned him a pair, which he used for close work only. He walks around the yard unaided except by a cane.

He never had any serious illness, but suffered a slight sunstroke on one occasion.

Mr. Morris has always smoked tobacco and used liquor in a moderate degree. He takes tea or coffee at all meals, and upon retiring takes to his bedroom a quart of tea or coffee, which he drinks during the night.

Morris never married. In his young days he fell in love with and was engaged to a Welsh girl, who died the day before the wedding day.

Mr. Morris recalls the time when he and his neighbors had to pay $5 per bushel for wheat.

New York's Tallest

New York is soon to have an apartment higher than any other habitation in the world. It will be the home of Frank W. Woolworth, who will establish a suite of rooms on the 40th floor of his great office structure, which reaches a height of 51 stories. The apartment, far removed from the humdrum life of the sidewalk crowds, unquestionably will rank as one of the most desirable of New York's thousands of efficient housing accommodations. Situated 700 feet above the level of the sidewalk, higher than all but a few of the tallest buildings, the Woolworth apartment will have unobstructed views of the city, and as for light and air, no other suite will equal its facilities. The home in the skyscraper probably will be utilized only as a resting place during business hours, but its establishment will direct the thought of persons interested in matters pertaining to office buildings to speculating that it may solve the problem of unrented spaces in tall buildings which could be adapted for similar purposes when they fail to rent for business as originally planned.

The Equitable building, now nearing completion in New York, will be the heaviest office building in the world when finished. Thirty-three thousand tons of steel alone have been used in its construction. Single steel columns weigh as much as thirty-two tons. The building is considered a 36-storey structure, but there are to be intermediate floors at the third and thirty-fourth floor levels, which will actually make it thirty-eight floor levels. Three floors are under ground, the lowest point being 65 feet below the level of the street. The elevators, stairways, lavatories and similar utilities are to be placed in the centre, or core, of the building. All of the offices, numbering considerably more than a thousand, will have exterior exposure.

Proper Way to Walk

In walking, your feet should point straight ahead and come down flat, heel first. Writers who advise that the ball of the foot should touch the ground first, in common with the calisthenics instructor at school who likely as not advises the same thing do not know anything about the practical side of walking. The former doubtless have in mind the ballroom, and the latter the gymnasium. On a long walk you will naturally fall into the proper way of handling your feet. Let your arms swing naturally also, and for their benefit carry a stout stick—not a staff stick, which is too long and awkward. Keep this stick moving, in one hand or the other, and it will exercise your arms better than the mere act of swinging them will. Keep the shoulders down, the chest up and the body erect. The right posture of the body is as important a factor while walking as it is in the schoolroom.—From "The Boy Scout's Hike Book."

"What did you think of the automobile race, Pat?"

"I didn't see it."

"You didn't see it? Why, I saw you at the track!"

"Yis, I was at the track, but I had to wink just at the wrong time, and whin I got through, the race was over."

Barber (shaving customer)—Do you know that when the edge of a razor is examined under a microscope it has teeth like those of a saw?

Tortured Victim—I don't need a microscope to know that.—Boston Transcript.

Not Yet Acquainted

"And what do you know about Moses?"

"Please, teacher, it's my first Sunday here and I don't know anybody."—London Punch.

Little Stamp Collector's Georgraphy

Talking of people and places round the dinner table the other night, some one mentioned Anguilla, says an English paper.

No one asked "Who is Anguilla?" There is something in the sound of the word which connects it with geography rather than history, and so somebody ventured a frank "Where is Anguilla?"

Every one looked as if he knew quite well, but from courtesy was waiting for his neighbor to explain. But no one spoke. Even our host always reckoned as a stand-by on such occasions, failed us. Then his little son came in (for it was holiday-time), and he was quite untroubled by the query. "Anguilla?" he remarked airily. "Oh, it's one of the Leeward Islands—quite a little one—the West Indies, you know."

We all said, "That's right!" condescendingly, and the tension abated somewhat.

"It's between the Virgin Islands and Guadeloupe," added this wonderful child; "the Virgin Island stamps are awfully rare!"

Then we understood; here was no prig, but a youthful philatelist.

He knew more geography than any of his seniors, but he didn't like learning geography—he liked collecting stamps.

Golfer's Great Catch

A good story is told of the late William Mollison, the actor. Playing on the Tayside links, he was driving off at the seventh hole (which stands on a high embankment with a burn in front), and after the usual waggle, he let go. But the head of his driver was loose. It came off and went into the burn and left him with nothing but the shaft, with the whipping straightened out—one end attached to the shaft and the other to the head of the club. There he stood a la angler, then he was heard to shout to his caddie: "Get the landing net ready, you fool! I've got a ten pounder here!"—World of Golf.

Parishioner (to departing minister)—We're all very sorry to lose you, Mr. Foodle.

Mr. Foodle (modestly)—Never mind, Mrs. Toodle. I've no doubt you will get a better man next time.

Parishioner—Ah, no, Mr. Foodle. That's just what the last minister said when he left.—Sydney Bulletin.

More Important

"The customs inspector evidently realized that we were important people."

"Yes; he passed some baggage with hardly a glance, but when he came to us he was careful to go through everything."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A Lesson In Morals

Mother—Now, Willie, you told me a falsehood. Do you know what happens to little boys who tell falsehoods?

Willie (sheepishly)—No, ma'am.

Mother—Why, a big black man with only one eye in the centre of his forehead comes along and flies with him up to the moon and makes him pick sticks for the balance of his life. Now, you will never tell a falsehood again, will you? It is awfully wicked.—Puck.

Found Something Better

After much pleading and a long service of good behavior a little 10-year-old boy was permitted to attend his first circus. He, of course, was much entertained, and returning home in an excited frame of mind, he rushed to his grandmother and exclaimed:

"Grandmother, grandmother, if you would attend one circus you would never go to another prayer meeting in your life."

Aunt Ethel—Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's?

Beatrice—Yes, Auntie, I was.

Aunt Ethel—Then there's the half-crown I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you.

Beatrice—He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!—Punch.

Cost of a Failure

In Russia a man, intending to kill himself, got in front of a railway train, but was pulled aside.

Then the authorities took him in charge. They fined him for disorderly conduct, imprisoned him for imperiling human life and gave him solitary confinement for interrupting travel. It sems to be painfully difficult to leave Russia by any route.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Successful Ugly Women

Successful women are not always of irreproachable beauty or modeling. Thus the Princess d'Evoll of Louis XV.'s time was one eyed; the slit of Montespan's mouth reached her ears; Mme. de Maintenon was thin, meagre, yellowish; La Valliere, lame; Gabrielle d'Estrees one armed; Anne Boleyn, six fingered.—Westminster Gazette.

"And now," said the lady patient, "after I have detailed all my troubles, do you not pity me?"

"On the contrary," answered the physician, "I envy you. To go through that you must have the constitution of a horse."

Open to Conviction

"Some of your constituents are disagreeing with you," said the trusted lieutenant.

"Well, keep tab on them,' replied Senator Sorghum, "when enough disagree with me to constitute a reliable majority I'm going to turn around and agree with them."—Washington Star.

Brooks—Why aren't you wearing your patent leathers?

Franklin—The patent expired.—Penn Punch Bowl.

Fundamentally there is no such thing as private action. All actions are public in themselves or in their consequences.—Boyce.

Relief at Once Cure Certain

Conclusive Evidence That Dr. Chase's Ointment Cures Itching Piles

Mr. John G. McDonald, Pictou, N.S., writes: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for itching piles, and found that the first application gave relief. After using a few boxes of the ointment I was completely cured, and can recommend it highly to all sufferers from this disease. You have my permission to use this letter for the benefit of others."

Mr. James M. Douglass, Superior Junction, Ont., writes: "For about six years I suffered from piles, and often could not work for two or three days at a time, so great was the suffering from pain and itching. Doctors treated me in vain, and I tried many treatments before I came across Dr. Chase's Ointment. Two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me, and for several months I have had no return of this annoying ailment."

There can be no doubt that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the most effective treatment obtainable for every form of piles. 60 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Facts Versus Fancies

Richard Le Gallienne was sympathizing with a young writer whose book of poetry had been refused by twelve publishers.

"Real lovers of poetry," said Mr. Le Gallienne, "are unfortunately becoming rare. Too many people nowadays are like the judge.

"This friend was recommended by a poetic friend to read Shelley. The great man of the law said he supposed he ought to read a little poetry, and, having heard so much of Shelley, he would try him.

"'And what do you think of it?' said his friend to the judge after he had waded through a few pages of 'Epipsychidion.' 'Isn't it beautiful?'

"'Well, well—oh, yes. I daresay it is,' said the judge. 'But what I want to know is when are we going to get at the facts?'"—Washington Star.

English in Japan

The people of Japan have come to value proficiency in the English language. Over 100,000 boys and girls now study this form of speech in the Japanese secondary schools.

A recent ten-day conference of 500 teachers of English in Tokio, was conducted entirely in English, although all but about five per cent. were natives. Baron Kicuchi, president of the Imperial University, presided, and many of the university professors attended.

Some of the educators of Japan assert that English speech will be universal in that country within a few generations, although of course it will not supplant the Japanese tongue there.

The Dance of Death

The population of the world is about 1,623,300,000 persons.

The average age of all persons at death is thirty-three years.

Total of 47,372,727 persons die annually.

Total of 908,516 persons die weekly.

Total of 129,788 persons die daily.

Total of 5,308 persons died hourly.

Nearly ninety persons die every minute.

About three persons die every two seconds.

Sixty persons died while you were reading this item.—Ed. Howe's Monthly.

A Three Year Old

"Mother," said a three-year-old girl, "I don't think you know much about bringing up children, do you?"

"What makes you think that, dear?"

"Because you always send me to bed when I'm not a bit sleepy, and make me get up when I am."

Celluloid Cement

Celluloid articles can be mended with a cement made by dissolving bits of celluloid in acetone. It takes only a few minutes to make the cement, which is applied like glue, the broken edges are pressed together, and in fifteen minutes the cement is hard.

Out of Harm's Way

"And you say you never attend weddings any more?" asked the sweet young thing.

"No, I do not," replied the bachelor.

"And why not, pray?"

"Why, don't you see what's happening every day to innocent bystanders?"—Yonkers Statesman.

"Doctor," said he, "I'm a victim of insomnia. I can't sleep if there's the least noise, such as a cat on the back fence, for instance."

"This powder will be effective," replied the physician, after compounding a prescription.

"When do I take it, doctor?"

"You don't take it. You give it to the cat in some milk."

Sarcastic

"I try to mind my own business," said Mrs. Slothington.

"I never saw any one," replied Miss Cayenne, "who endured failure with greater fortitude."—Washington Star.

Diplomacy

Lady—I'm afraid one foot is bigger than the other.

Shopman—On the contrary, madam, one is perhaps smaller than the other.—London Opinion.

"How would you classify a telephone girl? Is hers a business or a profession?"

"Neither; it is a calling."—Christian Register.

Financier—That is not the same tale that you told me a few days ago.

Beggar—No, sir. But you didn't believe that one.—London Mail.

TELEPHONE STILL UNEXPLAINED

Even the Inventors Still Regard It With Amazement

The telephone remains the acme of all electrical marvels. No other device does so much with so little energy. No other engine operates with a breath. Nothing is simpler to operate and nothing is more difficult to comprehend. Even the inventors, who have lived with it for a third of a century, still regard it with amazement. It can be used by a child, yet it cannot be explained by any man of natural science or philosopher of the world. Not many months ago, the writer of an interesting article in the London Times says, I asked Alexander Graham Bell himself if he understood exactly what happened when a telephone reproduced a human voice. "No," he replied, "I only know what is done, but I do not know how it is accomplished."

How can a child's voice compel the vibration of a million pounds of copper wire, stretched 1,600 miles between Denver and New York? How can three conversations be held at the same time on only two pairs of wires? How can two people 1,000 miles apart exchange thoughts instantaneously via local chords, air, wire, and electricity? How can the same disc of sheet iron be both ear and tongue reproducing any voice and any language on the face of the earth?

No one at this stage of progress in electrical knowledge can answer these questions. No clock nor stop-watch can keep track of what the telephone does. No human system of time can measure its activities. As Herbert Spencer once remarked, the earth travels through 30 miles of space while your eye is reading this one line of type. But the earth, compared with the telephone vibrations, is a sloth of a world. In less time than you require for the winking of an eye, the wire of the telephone can flash a word across 1,000 miles of space.

Compromise

Doctor (laughing)—Some of those patients are the limit. The man who just left has several ailments, and for one I prescribe a cold plunge in the morning, while for another I told him to take a hot bath at night.

Wife—And what did he say?

Doctor—He asked if it wouldn't do if he went at noon and took a lukewarm bath.

"We were going to marry our daughter to Li when we learned that he was spending all his money at that rascal Wang's, the man who runs the gambling house."

"What did you do then?"

"We married her to Wang."—Los Angeles Examiner.

"Mother, why do they play some of the music so low and some so loud?"

"So taht the people who are hard of hearing can get their money's worth."—Philadelphia Ledger.

At the club one night a member of a certain regiment found himself the centre of a group who were discussing the likelihood of an invasion of Mexico by the national guard. Cheerful remarks about the penetrative powers of Mauser bullets peppered about him. Everybody had kindly suggestions to make—such, for instance as that a medal neatly adjusted over each bullet hole would make him look as good as new. The victim took it very well.

"I'd like to contribute just one remark to this discussion," he said. "If I'm reported shot in the back, remember that I may have turned around to encourage my men."

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—I had a Bleeding Tumor on my face for a long time and tried a number of remedies without any good results. I was advised to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, and after using several bottles it made a complete cure, and it healed all up and disappeared altogether.

DAVID HENDERSON.
Belleisle Station, Kings Co., N.B.,
Sept. 17, 1904.

Different Views

Binks—Oh, I guess your rich aunt will remember you. You made a big hit with her by going into mourning when her cat died.

Jinks—True, but listen. Now the other relatives accuse me of poisoning the cat to get the opportunity.—Exchange.

Thoroughly Base

An old forger who has served five terms in various penitentiaries and who is now refraining from fancy penmanship in order to enjoy an uninterrupted vacation for a week or twain accords us the following epigram from the depth of his experience:

"I never realized the complete baseness of my nature until one day I found myself unconsciously raising my own check."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When a Mule Bites

When a mule begins to bites it is a sure sign that he has rheumatism in his hind legs and can't use them.—New Orleans Picayunne.

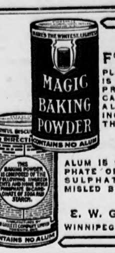
The Daughter

Oh, the blessings that a daughter can bring into a household if she only wishes to! The communion of her mother, the comfort of her father, the pride of her brothers and sisters, the joy of the whole household!—Martha Washington.

"I gave Charlie a beautiful new alarm clock for a birthday present," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"Did he appreciate it?"

"Yes, indeed. He thought so much of it that he took it down to his office and locked it in the safe."—Washington Star.



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FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY WELL-KNOWN MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

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Slang in the White House

President Wilson's ability to evade the questions of newspaper men is the despair of the profession. He never refuses to answer queries, but he is so expert as a verbal fencer that he can answer all day without giving the information the writers want.

On one occasion, when he was surrounded by a host of the correspondents at the White House, he was asked a question by Matthew F. Tighe, who, as a cross-examiner of public officials, is a wonder.

"As to that," replied the president, smilingly, "in the vernacular of the day, 'you can search me.'"

"There are times, Mr. President, said Tighe, wistfully, "when I wish I could."

The Green Sailor

Mark Twain was once talking about a play that had failed.

"No wonder it failed," he said. "It's author was a greenhorn. He knew no more of stagecraft that young Tom Bowling knew of sailoring when he skipped before the mast.

"Greenhorn Tom, you know, being told to go aloft one dark, wet night, started up the rigging with a lantern and an umbrella."

HOT WEATHER AILMENTS

A medicine that will keep children well is a great boon to every mother. This is just what Baby's Own Tablets do. An occasional dose keeps the little stomach and bowels right and prevents sickness. During the hot summer months stomach troubles speedily turn to fatal diarrhoea and cholera infantum, and if Baby's Own Tablets are not at hand the child may die in a few hours. Wise mothers always keep the Tablets in the house and give their children an occasional dose to clear out the stomach and bowels and keep them well. Don't wait till baby is ill—the delay may cost a precious life. Get the Tablets now and you may feel reasonably safe. Every mother who uses the Tablets praises them and that is the best evidence there is no other medicine for little ones so good. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

He Simply Asked

First Clubman—Well, how are you?

Second Clubman—Er—so so, perhaps. Last week I thought I was in for rheumatic fever, but just managed to stave it off, and today a twinge in my left shoulder suggests—well, it may be neuritis or—

First Clubman—My dear chap, I didn't mean it literally.—London Punch.

Reason For His Popularity

Stranger—The whole town seems to be turning out to his funeral. The deceased must have been very popular.

Native—Stranger, he was one man in a million. After he bought his car he gave everybody a ride that he had promised to.—Judge.

Then She'll Tell You

"Tell me," said the lovesick youth, "what's the best way to find out what a woman thinks of you."

"Marry her," replied Peckham promptly.—Philadelphia Press.

A Valuable Recipe

Wife—Whatever shall I do with all those trout you have brought back, dear? How shall I prevent them from smelling?

Angler (who had bought 'em)—Why, cut their noses off, of course, love!

Bnevolent Old Gentleman

"Don't you think fishing a cruel sport?"

Fisherman—I should think it was. I've been sitting here five hours and never had a single bite; I've got three wasp stings, and been eaten up with flies, and the sun's taken all the skin off the back of my neck.'

An Arab View of New York

An Arab who visited New York city is said to have sent this letter home: "People in America travel like rats under the ground (meaning the subway), and like squirrels in the air (meaning the elevated railways), and the buildings are so high that people have to be put in square boxes and pulled to the top by heavy ropes (meaning the elevator). In the day the sun furnishes the light, the same as in Morocco. At night the light is as strong as the day, but people here do not seem to have much use for sleep, as the streets are just as crowded at night as in the day."—Outlook.

Unless you bear with the faults of a friend you betray your own.—Syrus.

He goeth better than creepeth in his way than he that runneth out of his way.—St. Augustine.

INVENTIONS IN 30 YEARS

Civilization Has Been Developed by Later Ones

The nineteenth century has often been called the "Century of Invention." As a matter of fact, the real century of invention did not begin until 1820—when it was inaugurated by the discovery of photography—so that, as one might say, it is not finished yet. Since that date there has been a steady acceleration of mechanical discoveries, and in this line no period of equal length has been so productive as the opening years of the twentieth century—the most remarkable achievement being the actual realization, in the practical flying machine, of what mankind had come to regard as a mere dream of the visionary.

Human flight first became an accomplished fact in 1904. It must be admitted, however, that the idea of the aeroplane is by no means so new. In the Encyclopedia Britannica of thirty odd years ago will be found, under "flight," a picture of a flying machine almost identical with that of the Wrights. Such being the case, it may be asked, why was it not put to use? The explanation is simply that the only kind of motor then available was the steam motor, which was impossibly heavy. It was the gasoline motor that made flying possible.

If we were to go back to the year 1880, and were deprived of the inventions which have been made during the last thirty-four years, we should have an opportunity to realize the influence which a few men's ideas have had upon the development of civilization. We should find ourselves deprived of telephones, electric cars, bicycles, mechanical typesetters, cash registers and typewriters—the first writing machine having been put on the market in 1883."

A Standard Medicine.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

Easily Made Salad Dressing

Beat two eggs well, add half a pint of best vinegar, butter size of a hen's egg and half a teaspoonful of salt. Put this into a granite pan and set on stove. To prevent curdling stir rapidly and continue until it thickens like custard, then remove from stove, and while still hot stir in half a teaspoonful of made mustard thinned in as much vinegar, a sprinkling of pepper and, for those who like it, a teaspoonful of olive oil. Stir thoroughly until well mixed and set it in a cool place. Use the same as any dressing.—National Magazine.

The Box Was Good

Wife—Charles, wasn't that a good box of cigars I gave you on your birthday?

Husband—I never saw a better box, my dear.

Measuring Light Speed

Even in this speed mad age we can never hope to equal the speed of light, which the scientists tell us is 186,000 miles a second. If light could not actually be measured no one would believe it.

There is a delicate instrument used in measuring light which throws a beam of light upon a revolving disk. There was some doubt about the figures obtained in this way until it was found that when the earth was in the part of its orbit nearest to Jupiter eclipses took place sixteen minutes earlier than when it was in the farthermost part, whereas by all rules of astronomy they should have taken place at the same minute each time. It is deduced from this that the light was not instantaneous and consequently took sixteen minutes to traverse the distance of the earth's orbit, a distance of about 200,000,000 miles, thus giving to light a velocity of 186,000 miles a second, which was accurately shown later by other experiments.—Exchange.

He Refused Chicken Gravy

Johnny, out to dinner, twice refused chicken gravy, of which he was very fond. His hostess who had added macaroni to the gravy, finally said:

"Why, I thought you liked chicken gravy?"

"I do sometimes" replied Johnny, "but my mamma never puts the windpipes in."

"Why did you quit dealing with Squills the druggist?"

"He wasn't accommodating," replied the girl addressed. "The other day I phoned for him to send around a 2-cent stamp and he refused."

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"Twist the Coin"

SOME CAUSES THAT LED TO GREAT WARS

INCIDENTS THAT BROUGHT ON HISTORIC CONFLICTS

The Cause of the Present Great World Struggle Can be Easily Traced, But All Wars Have Not Had Such an Apparent Origin—Notable Cases in History.

The real cause of the present war was undoubtedly the ambition of the German nation, arising from its well trained and prepared condition.

Directly the cause was the outrageous demand made upon Servia by Austria to permit Servians suspected of complicity in the murder of Archduke Ferdinand to be tried in their own land by Austrian officers. The involving of Russia had been expected, as had also the participation of Germany, who was certain to attack France as a precautionary measure, which would call in Great Britain to the fray by a side wind, viz., the forcible German entry of Belgium.

But all wars have not had causes so easily traced at the time, nor so serious in their intentions.

A man may start a bit of a row in his own home by appearing unannounced with a clean shave after having worn a luxuriant hirsute adornment for years, but ordinarily the trouble does not go beyond his own door. Louis VI. of France was less fortunate. A visit to the Royal barber plunged two nations—France and England—into intermittent warfare which lasted 300 years.

According to the story, the Archbishop of Rouen persuaded the king to remove his beard in common with his subjects. The act led to so much friction with the queen that at last Louis divorced her, to become a few months later the wife of Henry II. of England. From this marriage centuries of bloodshed may be said to have followed.

In an iron cage in the tower of the cathedral in Modena, Italy, a bucket which 900 years ago was the cause of a terrible war may be seen today. Soldiers of Modena, in a mischievous mood stole the bucket from a public well in Bolgona and refused to return it. The States were rivals and were jealous of each other and fights between soldiers of the two followed. This spark kindled a fire of war which devastated a large part of Europe and led to the imprisonment for life of the King of Sardinia, son of the German emperor.

A broken teapot started a war in China 250 years ago, which cost half a million lives. The teapot was the cherished possession of a dignitary high in favor with the emperor. When travelling through a lawless province in the northwest of China some of his retinue, who had fallen behind the main body, were intercepted by a band of robbers, and among the spoils teh teapot was found and contemptuously thrown on the ground and broken. The mandarin reported his loss to the emperor, a force of soldiers was sent out, and a long and terrible war ensued.

Lord Palmerston once said that only three men had ever known the exact nature of the troubles in Schleswig-Holstein, which led to two great wars. Two of them had died before the wars broke out, and he, the third of the trinity, had completely forgotten what it was all about.

The manipulation by Count Bismarck, then Prussia's Foreign Minister, of a telegram set Prussia and France flying at each other's throat in 1870. The French ambassador went to Ems, where Emperor William I. then was, to ask him not to approve the ambition of Prince Leopold to become the King of Spain. The king refused to give a definite answer, but Prince Anthony of Hohenzollern withdrew his scion's candidacy. A report of the conference was submitted by telegram to Count Bismarck, with authorization to publish it. Bismarck altered the text, and in the changed form gave it to the newspapers and through them to France, and the international war with all its horrors followed. Years later Bismarck confessed the forgery.

The war of the Spanish succession, in which the great Duke of Marlborough played a brilliant part, was said to be the outcome of a glass of water at a ball at the Tuileries in Paris. One of the court ladies had expressed a wish for a drink of water in the hearing of the British and Spanish ambassadors, who hastened to get it for her. Returning each with a tumbler, they found the fair bird had flown and was dancing with a French statesman. The English diplomat accidentally, it is presumed, brushed against the Spaniard and upset the glass he was carrying. This ridiculous incident inflamed the jealousies of the nations and turned the balance in favor of war.

The Seven Years War was largely due, according to his own confession, to the vanity of Frederick the Great in wanting to see his name figure largely in the gazettes.

The Sepoys were said to have believed that cartridges served out to them were greased with the fat of animals, unclean alike to Hindu and Mohammedan, and the Indian Mutiny was precipitated.

The Turko-Russian war was said to have been started by the hammer with which a Herzegovian blacksmith killed a tax collector who had insulted his daughter.

The stealing of a Castile lady's lace petticoat by a Moor led to many years of fierce warfare between the Spaniards and the Moors. The emptying of a bucket of a Florentine citizen on the head of a Milanese gave rise to an inter-provincial war in Italy.

Borrowing a tobacco pipe and failing to return it kindled a civil war which lasted for years among the rival races in Pamirs and Afghanistan. A dispute as to the relative attractions of snails and vipers as food started fifty yars of fighting between Milan and Pisa.

Standing 90 feet in height, the largest "suffragette" in the world has been erected at the Panama-Pacific grounds at an entrance to one of the amusement concessions. The odd object is wrapped in a long red cutaway coat and wears a white skirt which is provided with a generous skirt. The hat, which is modelled after the severe, or militant style, is 7 feet in diameter and contains material sufficient to stock an ordinary millinery establishment.

More than 500 yards of cloth was used in draping the figure. Forty feet from the ground the exponent of equal rights carries a huge drum, and when completed also will hold a banner, bearing the slogan: "Votes for Women."—Popular Mechanics Magazine.

DOGS IN ALASKA

Carry Great Loads Over Snow That Would Not Hold a Man

Dogs are surely the real thing for "mushing" in the cold country. To my mind they beat reindeer a mile. Most of them weigh less than 100 pounds, and they distribute their weight over their four feet, so that they can trot over a weak snow crust where a man would sink out of sight by breaking through the crust into the soft snow below. On a good, level, smooth trail ten dogs can trot along with a ton of freight behind them, and 500 or 600 pounds is a fair load on poor trails.

A peculiar thing is that a twelve foot sled, twenty-two to twenty-four inches wide, with runners two and one-quarter inches wide, bearing a load of 600 to 800 pounds, will not sink through a snow crust that will not bear a man. This occurs because two runners two and one-quarter inches wide and twelve feet long give a large area of bearing on the crust. This, coupled with the motion that keeps the sled passing over all the time, accounts for the remarkable fact I am speaking of.

One of the greatest dangers in "mushing" is encountering water under the snow on the river ice in very cold weather or breaking through into hollow places where the stream has sunk away from under the ice. This is the most dangerous of all, and often when it happens a man is frozen to death before he can get to shelter or get up his tent and start a fire.—B. S. Rodney in Albuquerque Herald.

MANY COMMODITIES AFFECTED

Luxuries Have to be Dispensed With and Home Manufactures Substituted

The war will touch almost every department of commercial life. Every day reveals some new commodity whose origin we had forgotten, but which will now be withheld for some time. Word comes that pipes will be scarce, for the meerschaum comes from Vienna, briar root from France, and amber from Germany.

It is reported that dye stuffs will be entirely cut off, as they come from Germany. The supply of drugs will be seriously affected also. Linoleum will be hard to obtain, because the workers in Dundee have gone to join the colors. The supply of burlap will be restrictd, as the Dundee manufacturers of farlap are dependent upon India for the jute, which is taken to Dundee in German vessels. The cork used in the manufacture of linoleum comes from Spain and Portugal, but the high insurance on transportation and the risk prevents its shipment. American burlap, because of its weave and size, cannot be utilized for linoleum. Burlap prices have doubled since the war, and are expected to go still higher.

The lesson manufacturers of each country will learn is to make their goods conform to certain standard sizes, os that all the goods made in one country can be used in that country.

Food stuffs will, of course, show a shortage. As most of the imports come under the heads of luxuries, these can be dispensed with very well. Cheese, wines and meats can be replaced in this country although, on account of conditions of growth and ripening, each country secures a flavor which cannot be duplicated.

Maxims of the Great Napoleon

The following are some maxims of the great French soldier, Napoleon Bonaparte:

"Unity of command is a first necessity of war."

"Love is the occupation of the idle man, the distraction of the warrior, the stumbling block of the sovereign."

"A great captain ought to say to himself several times a day: If the enemy appear on my front, my right or my left, what should I do? If he finds himself embarrassed, he is ill posted."

"When a king is said to be a kind man, the reign is a failure."

"Heart! How do you know what your heart is? It is a bit of you crossed by a big vein in which the blood goes quicker when you run."

"The heart of a statesman should be in his head."

"High tragedy is the school of great men. It is the duty of sovereigns to encourage and spread it. Tragedy warms the soul, raises th heart, can and ought to create heroes."

"Bleeding enters into the combination of political medicine."

"The vice of our modern institutions is that they have nothing which appeals to the imagination. Man can only be governed through imagination. Without it he is a brute."

"Conscription is the eternal root of a nation, purifying its morality and framing all its habits."

"I regard myself as probably the most daring man in war who has ever existed."

"Love of country is the first virtue of civilized man."

"There are only two nations—East and West."

SIGNS FOR AIRMEN

Every Town's Gasometer May be Made a Landmark

Observing that the gasometer is the first and most conspicuous object among the architectural features of a town viewed from above, the Dutch aviator Lugard has suggested to the Touring Association Congress in London that a country's gasometers be used as flying men's landmarks.

He would paint the gasometer top with the points of the compass and with great letters conveying the code indication of the town and county.

A gasometer seen from above is a large circle, like no other erection and experiments prove that letters painted on it can be clearly read at a height of 6,000 feet.

It was suggested that the index letters be arranged so that one or a combination of not more than two letters represent each county. The numbers would refer to the various towns in the county according to an internationally drawn up plan.

For example, if SX were the index letters representing the county of Sussex, and Horsham was number 8 on the list of towns and villages in that county, the local gasometers would be marked SX8.

The Biggest Talker in the House

Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the greatest talker in the British Parliament.

The chancellor spoke 170 columns of "Hansard," while the prime minister comes sixth down the list with 108 columns. The member who asked the most questions was Mr. Fred Hall, of Dulwich, who put 359.

In one sort of contest Mr. Fred Hall is easily beaten by Mr. Will Thorne, the Socialist. The ordinary rate of speaking is 100 to 150 words a minute. Mr. Will Thorne puts his questions to the government at the rate of about 600 words a minute. Mr. Hall cannot do better than a mere 450 words a minute.

WAR GROWS MORE HUMANE

Improvement in Arms and Hospital Accommodation is Responsible

In the American civil war eight soldiers died of disease to one from wounds. Experts expect that in the present general European struggle not more than three will fall victim to sickness to one killed on the field of battle. So it is expected that the present war, the greatest yet in history, also will be the most humane. There will be no disproportionate mortality list from disease and an army of cripples as an aftermath.

The modern high-power, quick-firing military rifle and the development in artillery will have much to do with the change. Those who die will die more quickly. Gangrene and infection will be practically unknown quantities it is thought.

Before the Russo-Japanese conflict the armies the world over used a large calibre bullet, made of unsheathed lead and greased to overcome friction in the barrel. The muzzle velocity was less than half that of the missiles now employed. Then, too, bayonet and sabre charges were more common. These resulted in hideous wounds, very difficult for surgeons to handle.

The bullets which are flying in Europe today are of less diameter than the ordinary lead pencil. They are jacketed with nickel, lead or steel and have tremendous velocity.

The soft, mushrooming bullet of the old day resulted in the shattering of bones and the crushing, rather than cutting, of tissues. Infection was almost inevitable, the grease being especially unsanitary. A wound in the abdomen was considered necessarily fatal. The death rate among the wounded was enormous.

In recent campaigns there are instances where soldiers shot in what were once considered vital spots have walked unsupported to the field hospitals.

THE STUDY OF WORDS

It's a Helpful Scheme to Use Your Dictionary Every Day

Writing an article "Treasure in Books," in the Woman's Home Companion, Laura Spencer Porter gives the following excellent advice about the advantages to be gained from the study of words:

"The study of words—it may sound to you a dry thing, yet I promise you it is not; very far from it.

"And this brings me to suggest that the habit of one of the great writers of studying carefully from a good dictionary five words each day is one from which we might all of us get a good deal of profit. Or take a good book of synonyms, for instance, and learn from it each day five words somewhat similar, comparing and weighing carefully the meanings and values of them.

"Notice the degrees of force in the following: To dislike, to hate, to loathe, to detest, to abhor. Each note struck is a little stronger, higher, we might say, like an ascending crescendo scale. So to instruct, to teach, to educate, are each quite different in meaning, with a great nicety of difference. So, rebuke, reprimand, censure, blame, are all of one color, but of how different shades of meaning. So, too, misfortune, calamity, disaster; so weak, feeble, decrepit, and what delicate difference between fame and renown or feminine and womanly and womanish."

United States Fruit and the War

Continuation of the general war in Europe will hurt the fruit growers of the United States. Figures compiled by the U.S. department of commerce show that in the year ended June 30 fruits amounting to $33,000,000 were shipped abroad. The greater part of these products were consumed in the countries now at war.

There has been a growing demand in Europe for these, particularly oranges, apples and dried fruits, which have commanded good prices.

Apples are the most popular imported fruit in foreign markets. Green or ripe apples sent abroad from the States last year brought $6,500,000, while dried apples brought a total of $2,70,000. Prunes, which are popular as a dessert on foreign tables, brought $4,666,000. Dried apricots sent abroad were worth $1,940,000, while the exports in raisins amounted to $1,000,000.

Canned fruits have found an increasing market and people in the old world last year paid $4,900,000 for them.

California and Florida oranges find larger markets in Europe each year. The total sale last year amounted to $3,825,000, as against $3,000,000 in the previous year. Pears alone shipped from this country brought $1,403,000. Europeans paid $717,000 for berries of various kinds and nearly $3,000,000 for various kinds of unclassified fruits.

A Royal Favorite

A lady, who has been in close touch with the Royal Family mostly all her life, has just passed away at Belnacroft, Crathie, in the person of Mrs. Hall. Deceased was, in her earlier years, in the service of the late Duchess of Kent, and since her marriage sixty years ago she has resided at Belnacroft in the cottage which was built by Queen Victoria for her. In this cottage she was visited as recently as 1912 by the Queen and Princess Mary, who stayed for half an hour. For a considerable time she carried on a private laundry, and had in the course of her business the distinction of executing laundry work for most of the crowned heads of Europe and many ministers of the crown. Her father, William Blair, was a joiner of Belnacroft, and was officially recognized as the late Queen Victoria's fiddler at Balmoral Castle, where he played at the dances held there. He was a splendid player of strathspeys and of all Scottish music. Mrs. Hall's brother was a gillie to the late King Edward, and was also a fiddler, and taught the present king and his sisters to dance.

Survey Seeking Mountain Sheep

The Dominion government has passed an order-in-council granting a permit to the biological survey of the United States to collect in Canada specimens of mountain sheep for the purpose of preparing a report on all the known species in America. The particular localities whence the survey desire to obtain specimens are a few miles south of Exshaw and near Lake Minnewanka, Alberta. The permit covers the two months of September and October. It is pointed out that the publication of the results of the study of these sheep will be of equal interest to Canada and the United States.

A Puddingless Christmas

With the price of nuts, raisins, currants, brandy and flour soaring beyond reach the coming Christmas will be pretty much a puddingless one. Maccroni will also soon be left out of the menu, as even before declaring war Italy had prohibited its export.

OPPORTUNE TIME FOR BUSINESS EXPANSION

THE WEST WILL BENEFIT FROM PRESENT CONDITIONS

High Prices For Grain Will Help the Farmers, and Every Line of Activity Will be Stimulated—Slogan of the West Should be to Stand Loyally Together.

Western Canada occupies a most favorable position at the present time. While Europe is in the throes of a gigantic war such as the world has never before witnessed, there is peace within our own borders. By reason of the present conditions, the farmers of the west will benefit. A better price will be secured for grain and all farm produce, and when the farmer benefits the whole west will share in his prosperity. Because of the partial suspension of trans-oceanic trade, the industries of Canada will be stimulated to supply our home demand. Goods that have heretofore been imported from Germany and elsewhere will be produced and manufactured in Canada.

Now is the favorable time for the expansion of business opportunities, and now more than ever before is the time for the people of the western provinces as well as the whole of Canada to stand loyally together. By supporting our local merchants we are contributing to the welfare of our own community and keeping the money in our own town and district. We should go further, and buy only goods that are manufactured in our own town or province in preference to competing lines of goods. While the west is primarily a grain producing country, and agriculture will no doubt always be the chief industry, there are many other industries already established, which if loyally and consistently supported by the western people, will, in time, contribute immensely to the general wealth and importance of the west. Many lines of food products are being manufactured in the principal cities from Winnipeg to Vancouver, and if we insist on demanding from our local merchant only those articles which are manufactured in the west in preference to the imported, and often-times inferior articles, we will be contributing to one of the factors that is bound to assist the Canadian west is gaining the great commercial importance to which she is destined to attain.

It is not a time to talk of hard times and money stringency, but rather to assume a hopeful attitude, being firm in the conviction that ours is a country rich in natural resources and peopled with men who can by determination and industry overcome temporary difficulties, and seize the opportunities for business expansion that are thrust upon us by reason of the present world-wide disturbances.

About Bananas

Philadelphia's yearly imports of bananas reach 6,000,000 bunches a year, with a value of considerably over $4,000,000. So important is the trade that special steamers are run from the Caribbean to Philadelphia and other north Atlantic ports. The great fruit companies own huge plantations in the West Indies and virtually control the output of independent growers.

During the height of the banana season, from May 1 to about October 1, six fruit steamers arrive in Philadelphia port every week. Three of these usually belong to the United Fruit Company, two to the Atlantic Fruit Company and one to the Cuneo Importing Company. Each ship has a capacity for about 30,000 bunches.

The fruit is picked when green and carefully packed in straw in the holds of the ships. It slowly ripens during the voyage to the city. Much of the cargoes are sold in advance of the ship's arrival. When the vessel docks long lines of teams are found waiting at the wharves, ready to load up and make way for the newcomers.

Philadelphia, New York and Boston supply the market as far west as Chicago. New Orleans, the great banana port on the coast, supplies all west of that point and the Mississippi valley and south. The fruit that is shipped away from Philadelphia is packed in refrigerator cars and hauled by fast freight to the point of destination.

Bunches of bananas are graded according to "hands." The hands are the fan-shaped groups of bananas on the central stalk. There are about fifteen bananas on each hand. The bunches are designated as "sixes," or six-hand bunches, "sevens," "eights," and "nines." The latter include all bunches from nine hands up.

Cuban bananas come in during the summer only. Winter bananas come from Jamaica, Mexico and Colombia.

Most of the bananas brought in by the United Fruit Company come from Port Limon, Honduras; from Santo Marto, Colombia, and a quantity from Jamaica. These plantations are very large, produce a never-failing supply of the fruit at the lowest possible cost of production, and make the big fruit companies independent of the small owners.

Revolver Contest of the Nations

European and American names comprise the list of contestants in a recent marksmanship contest at the antipodes—the annual Indoor Revolver Championship Competition of the Shanghai Miniature Rifle and Revolver club, which is affiliated with the Society of Miniature Rifle clubs of Great Britain. To the white residents of Shanghai and to the military and naval men who are stationed there this is one of the chief sporting events of the year.

The championship gold medal was won by Mr. Freeman of the Legion of Frontiersmen, whose score was 402. One woman, Mrs. A. S. Fullerton, a resident of Shanghai, entered the contest. She made a score of 313, shooting Remington-UMC ammunition, as did Mr. Freeman. Standard American ten-ring targets were used, with a bull's-eye targets were used, with a 20 yards being allowed and the time limit being on hour. The highest possible score was 500. Mr. Freeman outdid his nearest competitor, Lieut.-Com. L. Preston-Thomas of H.M.S. Britomart, who has a reputation as one of the best revolver shots in the British navy.

War Secretary Sleeps With Job

Grim as war news is, it is not without its lighter side of amusing incidents, oddities and romance.

Lord Kitchener's first question when he entered the war office, to take up his new post, so it is said in the Sporting Chronicle, was addressed to the porter, "Is there a bed here?" he asked.

"No, my lord," replied the porter.

"Get one," said Lord Kitchener "I may be here for some time."

And it is said he has been eating and sleeping, as well as working, inside the war office almost ever since.

SURGICAL WONDER

Idiot Child Made Sound by Organ Transplanation

Dr. Serge Voronoff, the well-known Paris surgeon, is said to have succeeded in grafting a monkey's tyroid gland (a gland whose functions are unknown, saddled upon the larynx and windpipe), on a child suffering from cretinism, and effecting a radical cure. (Cretinism is a state of imperfect mental development, or idiocy).

Dr. Voronoff described the case before the Paris Academy of Medicine. It was unanimously regarded as opening a new path in constructive surgery, rich in discoveries, which will diminish human suffering. The child, aged fourteen years, was attacked when eight by myxedema (atrophy of the thyroid gland) as a sequel to scarlet fever, and ever after has presented all the symptoms of severe cretinism.

Dr. Voronoff, in the presence of nineteen doctors, grafted to the child's neck the right lobe of the thyroid gland of a large baboon.

The child has since continued to grow rapidly in body and mind. While formerly apathetic and silly, she is now turbulent and sharp.

This is the first time that grafting of an organ from an animal to a human being has been accomplished with success.

A number of previous attempts were made by Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, of New York, but all failed.

It is believed that the operation may become common, and that numbers of cretins and imbeciles now leading a purely vegetative existence may be transformed into useful members of society.

Homes For Workers

The outrage of our American cities is the way we bid for home-seekers, when we have no homes to offer them, after we lure them to come. Our factories scour the country for workers, bring them in, and turn them loose, to find shelter wherever they can. Our business organizations offer bonuses for new factories, bidding for these which bring in the largest number of families. "Another factory! 100 families! More prosperity!" they announce, in big headlines.

One of the saddest sights of the slums is to see the thrifty wife of the working man, with her rosy brood of children, used to country air and sunshine, used to space, privacy, good surroundings, cleanliness, quiet, shut up amid the noise and dirt and confusion, in the gloom of the slum. That is an unusual family that can maintain the sanctity of its home life, in the tenements.

The brave fight may be made if the father and mother are spared, to hold control, and provide the bread. But how many working men in our cities, the records show, fall a prey to tuberculosis, typhoid, pneumonia, and other "house diseases!" How many mothers are beckoned from their little families by the same ghastly finder! Any one who will search the records will find that a startling number of dependent families become so on account of death or prolonged illness of the bread-winner.

And the children?

The ranks of the dependent and delinquent are recruited—in what percentage we ought to know, but any percentage is too large—from the families of the working men that are brought into our cities and dumped into our dilapidated old death-traps.

And so I say that the responsibility is upon those who import workingmen to see that there are decent homes for them when they come, and not to set snares to destroy them and their children.—Albion Fellows Bacon in The Survey.

EFFECT OF COLOR ON MIND

Brilliantly Colored Flowers Have Uplifting and Joyous Effect

People to whom certain colors represent sounds or motions have long been laughed at, but scientific work on the sun's rays is proving them to have justification for their theories.

Red, it appears, is the most exciting and stimulating of all colors and has a special effect on the activity of the brain. Blue, which so many people in an age of great nervous strain and tension find soothing, is so in reality. Unless you are in a depressed and melancholy state, sea-blue curtains at your bedroom windows have a beneficial effect, especially if you face south and get the morning sun.

Color, indeed, especially in flowers, has an extraordinary effect on the mental condition. The sight of crimson, pink and amethyst rhododendrons, growing in the open air has a curiously uplifting and joyous effect.

Toronto Boy Runs the Torpedo Squad

A Toronto boy is commander of the flagship which leads the British torpedo squadron in the North Sea. He is Harold Denison, who has just been appointed commander of the Amphitrite. Commander Denison is a son of Mrs. F. C. Denison of 'Rusholme,' Dundas street. He is one of the youngest men in the navy in such a high position.

Another former Toronto boy in the front is Capt. Teddy Grasett, nephew of Chief Grasett, and a graduate of the R.M.C.—Toronto Globe.

The First Revolver

The credit or discredit of the invention of the revolver belongs to a Swiss of Vallorbe, Jean Farncois Grobet, who in 1814 fashioned, with the collaboration of his son, the first "six-shooter" which as a matter of fact attracted the attention of the then minister of Russia at Zurich, Count Capo d'Istria, who sent a specimen revolver to Czar Alexander I. The royal recipient rewarded the inventor with a valuable ring, which it is to be presumed Grobet pawned, for he died a few years later in poverty.—London Telegraph.

Whistler as a Courtier

Most of the stories of Whistler are rather "waspish," but one recalls a story that shows him in the light rather of a graceful courtier.

It happened that the then Prince of Wales paid a visit to an exhibition of pictures that was held by an art society of which Whistler, was the president. Whistler received the prince at the door, and as they entered the gallery his royal highness asked:

"What is the history of your society, Mr. Whistler?"

"Sir," replied the artist with a courtly bow, "its history begins today!"

The sewers of Paris which have suffered severely from the recent storms, are the most wonderful in the world, and constitute one of the sights of the city. Visitors are allowed to inspect them on certain days of each week, and it is certainly an experience to make a "personally-conducted tour" of the two main sewers. The journey is made on electric cars and launches, which draw up occasionally at brightly illuminated stations.

LIFE IS ALWAYS DYING

And Just as Soon as We Cease Dying We Cease to Live

Living is a continuous process of dying. When we cease to die we cease to live. One can readily understand this by means of a very concrete example. Suppose you arise some cold morning and find the fire in your furnace has "gone out." It will do no good to utter malicious invictives against the poor furnace. Just philosophize as follows: "My furnace has ceased to die. In other words, it has ceased to consume that very expensive article called coal. The continual consumption of coal is fire or life in the furnace. When the consumption or dying ceased the fire or life ceased." Accordingly you proceed to make the furnace "die" some more.

What is true of the furnace is true of ourselves. All organic life exists in a state of continuous decomposition and rebuilding or a continuous state of dying and living. As soon as decomposition ceases reconstruction ceases, or, in common terms, as soon as we cease dying we cease living. Certain poisons, if swallowed by a human being, destroy life by annihilating the decomposing or dying process which is necessary for life. When they enter the system a chemical compound is formed which resists decomposition. Upon examination of the dead body it will be found that putrefaction does not take place. With these poisons in the body there is no process of dying hence there is no life.

The same truth holds in regard to our mental and moral existence. If we cease to struggle or think and are content to live a purely animal life the activity of our brain powers quickly ceases and we are mentally dead. Struggle, action, aspiration, is dying, but it means living. Introduce the poison of vice and there is a cessation of mental life as fatal as that caused to the body by arsenic.—New York American.

Troubles With Colonies

In connection with the reciprocity agreement concluded last year between the Dominion of Canada and certain of the British West India islands and British Guiana, a curious situation has arisen. The agreement stipulated not only that the contracting colonies should enjoy perferential treatment, but that Jamaica, Honduras, Bahamas, Bermuda and Newfoundland should enjoy the same concessions for a period of three years.

It now appears that in addition to these colonies, Canada is extending equal preferential treatment to colonies elsewhere, without requiring the corresponding reciprocal terms or imposing any conditions. Fiji and Mauritius are specially referred to. The principal inducement to the West India colonies to enter into the reciprocal agreement, for which a considerable sacrifice of revenue was made, is now argued that if Fiji and Mauritius are placed on the same footing as the West Indies, without any corresponding sacrifice, those colonies will be unduly favored at the expense of these.

In these circumstances the chamber of commerce of Trinidad and Tobago sent forward through the governor a respectful representation to the secretary of state for the colonies, which they asked should be forwarded to the Canadian government. Mr. Harcourt declined to take any action in the matter, or even to send the representation forward without comment.

This action has aroused considerable feeling, and steps are to be taken by the chamber of commerce in conjunction with Barbadoes and Demerara, to represent to the Canadian government direct "that the admission of non-participating colonies to preferential treatment operates detrimentally to the colonies parties to the agreement, and is contrary to its spirit." Thus probably, for the first time in the history of crown colonies, the principal commercial bodies, failing the relief expected from official quarters, will be found acting quite independently of either local or the home government, and negotiating direct with a British dominion for the amendment of an important agreement seriously affecting their mutual trade.

Aviator's Awful Plight

No aviator has ever had so thrilling an experience as has just been the lot of Mr. Knox Morton, a young amateur at Long Island, New York. He fell 1,000 feet in a series of perilous dives and lurches, and yet succeeded in landing—or, rather, was lucky enough to land—without more than a comparatively slight shaking, and was able to walk to his hotel.

He was up in a biplane when the steering gear jammed and then snapped. The machine at once tilted and fell sideways for about 100 feet. The spectators had given up all hope, and were watching transfixed with horror. Suddenly the machine rode into a current of wind and righted itself for a few seconds.

It then began circling round, quite uncontrollable, and after a fall of another 100 feet once more steadied itself. For a minute the aeroplane was even, but a third time it began to fall at a perilous angle.

When within quite a short distance of the ground the machine once again righted itself and bumped down into some brushwood. It immediately caught fire, and the aviator was helped from his seat. The crowd could hardly believe that he was alive.

In describing his experience afterwards, Mr. Morton said he knew he was entirely at the mercy of the wind and the machine when the steering gear became useless, but he kept his head and luck was in his favor.

Magdeburg One of Best

The battered cruiser Magdeburg was one of Germany's best efforts in the Breslau class of light cruisers and there were six of them built identically. She was launched in 1911 with some very fine and very secret armour plate methods for protective purposes. All these cruisers, it was claimed, were built to stand a considerable amount of firing by foreign vessels of the type most likely to be opposed to them. Thir normal displacement is 4,470 tons, the designd H.P. 25,000—26.75 knots and the maximum coal capacity 1,200 tons. Twelve 50 cal. 4.1 in. quick firing guns represent the armament, besides several machine guns and two torpedo tubes. They have a complete water-line belt of armour, the greatest thickness being 100 mm. amidships and 800 mm. at bow and stern. There is a protective deck of unknown thickness, and the utmost advantage has been taken of the additional protection afforded by uncommonly wide coal bunkers.

She was built in the Wezer yards at Bremen. She carried 373 officers and men.

Cornering Chinese Eggs

England and Russia, according to E. Block, of Shanghai, a large exporter of Chinese eggs, has placed orders that will take up all the Chinese eggs on the market.

THE VALUE OF OUR PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

FIRST ROADS WERE MADE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES

The Romans Were the Pioneers in Road Building, and Abundant Proof of Their Enduring Quality is Afforded in Roads Now Extant.

Because they got over the difficulties of levels most easily that way and on account of the general habit of using the waterways as by-ways, the first roads usually followed along the banks of rivers.

It is so today in Canada. It has been the rule in all the ages. But although that might answer well, when the trapper or hunter made chief use of the roads, it was different when armies had to be moved, and moved expeditiously. The short roads, wide and hard, became necessary.

Because Rome was essentially a military nation, the Romans were great road builders, as had been the disciplined Persians and Assyrians before them.

The Roman roads were the first real highways, and abundant proof of their enduring quality is afforded by the extensive remains that have been found in different parts of the country. The Roman engineer, chose high ground wherever he could, and he built his road high above the surface of the land through which he was marking it. His first object was to make a path between two points, so that troops could march from one to the other as quickly and as easily as possible.

The Roman road-makers, therefore, set out with the definite idea of making a road from one camp or military station to another.

The fact that the roads which the Roman engineer drove through wood and valley are, even after nineteen centuries have passed, so frequently found to be in a good state of preservation, speaks volumes for the thoroughness of the workmanship and the excellence of the materials which went to their making. Roman methods of road-making were different from those in vogue today, but were sound and were well carried out. First two parrallel ditches were cut, marking the edges of the propesed roadway. On the soil between the ditches was laid a layer of rubble stones about 5 inches deep; next a layer of concrete or stones mixed with lime and 15 inches deep; over that another 10 inches or so of nucleus—fine pounded material mixed with lime; and finally the top or back, which was made of paving stones, four or five inches thick, and cemented together.

Of course, the methods of the Roman road makers varied somewhat. Like the sensible, practical men they were, they used the material that was ready to hand. Thus, in the chalky soil of Kent, sections of the Roman road show it to have been made of alternate layers of chalk and gravel and flint. Then again when marshy ground had to be crossed, the Romans built a causeway consisting of six strata or layers, based on marsh mud, with piles about four feet in length and wood laid above them.

The advent of the stage coach showed the possibilities of quicker transit, and, incidentally, the necessity of improving the roads. Although as early as 1663 an act was passed authorizing the first toll-gates or turnpikes to be erected, this only applied to the Great North Road, and elsewhere the roads were almost as bad as ever.

The rebellion of 1745 gave a great impulse to the making of British roads for military as well as civil purposes. The military value of good roads once realized, steady progress was made in opening up communication between the different towns on both sides of the border.

The extension of the turnpike system, however, met with violent opposition from the populace, who regarded the toll-bars as so many barriers to freedom of movement. During the 'fifties of the eighteenth century bodies of armed men assembled to destroy the turnpikes and burn down the tool-houses. Troops had to be despatched to quell the disorder.

It is a remarkable fact that one of the first and most successful of British road makers was a blind man—John Metcalf, of Knaresborough, who was responsible for the construction of over 180 miles of roads in Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire and Derbyshire.

Metcalf was a pioneer in the making of roads, a branch of civil engineering which was brought to the greatest degree of perfection it has ever attained by Thomas Telford, the famous engineer. The system of surfacing introduced by Macadam early in the 19th century rendered possible the making of roads on lines that have ever since been found serviceable and enduring.

With the coming of motor traction, however, new conditions have arisen everywhere, and new problems have been presented which are apparently now in process of solution. Fast motoring has created a dust nuisance which tar-spraying is intended to mitigate. The speed of the motor car, too, renders it probable that in the near future it will be found necessary to provide special highways for motors. Then in industrial centres the coming of the motor wagon has rendered necessary the reconstruction of the road crusts to suit this heavier and faster traffic. Altogether our roads are rapidly coming into their own again, and the question of their upkeep and adaptation to changing conditions has become one of national importance.

Strathcona's Romantic Marriage

The marriage of Lord Strathcona was a romance. He met the lady when he was twenty-nine and living on the coast of Labrador. She was a widow and had a little son. There was no priest or church within 1,000 miles and the marriage was a simple contract without ceremony. It was for this reason that when the high commissioner became a peer in 1897 a remarriage was held to be necessar and it was solemnized with the full ritual of the Church of England. The Labrador marriage was, however, ratified by special act of parliament.—London Tatler.

A government wireless station will shortly be opened on Valentia Island, on the southwest coast of Ireland. It has been constructed by the wireless department of the post office, the installation being supplied by the Marconi Company. With a range of 500 miles, it is chiefly destined to keep Atlantic liners in touch with land two hours longer than is possible at present with the Crookhaven station.

THE HERALD.

Published at Ponoka, Alberta, every Friday morning.

[illegible] the 1st of the month

Subscription . . $1.00, in advance

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements in condensed form, such as by-laws, sales, notices, tenders, lost, found, situations vacant, or wanted, estrays, etc., 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week. No charge less than 25 cents.

Transient advertisements in displayed form, such as auction sales, concerts, etc., 25 cents per inch first week and 12½ cents per inch for each subsequent week.

Commercial advertisements carried for three months or longer 50c per month per each inch.

Professional cards, to the extent of six lines, $2.50 per quarter.

Advertisements not accompanied by specific instructions will be set up with reasonable display and inserted until ordered out.

Persons wishing to discontinue their ads. will please send the order to this office in writing. Changes for advertisements should be in by Tuesday noon.

Birth, marriage and death notices are inserted free of charge.

Accounts for commercial advertisements rendered monthly, all others payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a fine assortment of plain and fancy type, and are prepared to do every class of Job Printing at reasonable rates. Commercial printing a specialty. We solicit orders from business men of Ponoka and surrounding country and guarantee prompt attention and satisfactory work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We invite correspondence on topics of general interest to the public, but reserve to ourselves the privilege of omitting therefrom any language that we deem objectionable. We desire also that correspondents sign their names to their communications, though not necessarily for publication.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure prompt insertion, either new advertisements or changes must be handed in not later than noon on Wednesday.

BONUSING THE BIRTH RATE

Australia has set an example of advanced legislation in assistance to mothers at the period of confinement, $25 being paid for each child that is born. This goes to all classes. Within a year and a half the Commonwealth has paid out in maternity benefits the sum of $5,000,000.

This is saying a great deal for the Commonwealth, and no doubt will aid in the birth rate. The Herald does not altogether favour such a system for Canada. A better way would be for the government to advance funds for the establishment of nursing homes in the outlying districts where medical aid is often beyond reach. It would be an act of mercy to the hard tried settler were the government to place fully qualified nurses and cottage hospitals within their reach.

After a great deal of discussion, and not a little hesitation, the Agricultural Society directors decided to exclude outside exhibits at this year's fair. The complaint being that the fair was becoming too much professional, to the detriment of our local farmers. Judging by this year's exhibit, it is a step in the right direction, and the directors are to be congratulated on the outcome. Let us all unite and make the fair worthy of our district. It can be done.

Ponoka is in no way behind other communities in this Patriotic business. Besides private donations, one entertainment brought $125, another $23 and "tag day" $113. The ladies who are soliciting clothing for the Belgiums and the soldiers are meeting with success. The oldest widow in town (about 80 years), when called upon exclaimed "Yes, I have little of this world's goods, but the boys' feet must be kept warm;" her mite was eight pairs of new socks. So the work goes on.

PONOKA FALL FAIR

(Continued from Page 1)

Pendleton; cherries, Mrs F. C. Case; raspberries, 1 Mrs Miller, 2 Mrs Ghering, 3 Mrs Pendleton; special, raspberries, Mrs F. C. Case.

Preserves

Red currant jelly, 1 Mrs Hambly, 2 Mrs Pendleton; black currant jelly, 1 Mrs Ghering, 2 Mrs Hutchinson, 3 Mrs Pendleton; rhubarb jelly, 1 Mrs Hambly, 2 Mrs Pendleton; pickles, 1 Stickney 2 Mrs Bush, 3 Mrs Hutchinson; strawberries (Special) 1 Mrs Hutchinson, 2 Mrs Case.

Bread

Algar's special, 1 Mrs P. Horn, 2 Mrs Laycock; two loaves bread, 1 Mrs Gee, 2 Mrs Laycock, 3 Mrs Hutchinson; dozen buns, 1 Mrs Hepburn 2 Mrs Ghering, 3 Mrs Gee; three pies, 1 Mrs Stickney, 2 Mrs Ghering; tea cakes, 1 Mrs Miller, 2 Mrs Hepburn, 3 Mrs Stickney; currant bread, 1 Mrs Pendleton, 2 Mrs Stevens, 3 Mrs Hambly; bachelor cake, 1 B. Stevens, 2 C. Pendleton; sponge cake, 1 Mrs Hutchinson, 2 Mrs Pendleton, 3 Mrs Stevens; fruit cake, 1 Mrs Pendleton, 2 Mrs Stevens, 3 Mrs Hambly; home made candy, 1 Mrs Hambly, 2 Mrs Hutchinson; Scotch shortbread, 1 Mrs Hoar, 2 Mrs Hepburn, 3 Mrs Hambly; Scotch scones, 1 Mrs Stevens, 2 Mrs Pendleton, 3 Mrs Hepburn; jelly roll, 1 Mrs Creese; canned peas, 1 Mrs Ghering, 2 Mrs Case.

Vegetables

Beans in pod, 1 Bush, 2 Nagel; beans shelled), 1 Bush; beets, long, 1. Fleming; beets, round, 1 Nagel, 2 Fleming, , Nagel; cabbage, conical, 1 K. H. Kirkpatrick; cabbage, flat, 1 Bush, 2 Stickney, 3 Riddoch; cauliflower, 1 Nagel, 2 Stickney; carrots, 1 Nagel, 2 Kirkpatrick, 3 Laycock; celery, 1 Stickney; cucumbers, 1 Bush; cucumbers, pickling, 1 Bush; lettuce, 1 Nagel; onions, from set, 1 Stickney; onions, red, from seed, 1 C. Hutchinson, 2 Stickney, 3 Kirkpatrick; onions, yellow, from seed, 1 Hutchinson, 2 Kirkpatrick, 3 Stickney; onions, white from seed, 1 Hutchinson, 2 Kirkpatrick; onions, pickling, 1 Kirkpatrick; parsley, 1 Kirkpatrick; parsnips, 1 Kirkpatrick, 2 Nagel, 3 Stickney; peas in pod, 1 Stretch; potatoes, white, 1 Stickney, 2 R. H. Creese, 3 Fleming; kale, 1 Bush, 2 Stickney; sage, 1 C. Hutchinson; summer savoury, 1 Stickney; red cabbage, do.; sugar beets, 1 Hutchinson; yellow turnips, do.; cow horn potatoes, 1 Fleming, 2 Kirkpatrick; squash, 1 Bush; potatoes, red, 1 Stickney, 2 Laycock, 3 Ghering; potatoes, best collection, 1 Bush, 2 Stickney; best collection vegetables, 1 Bush 2 Stickney; turnips, white, 1 Stickney, 2 Fleming, 3 Kirkpatrick; swedes, 1 Stickney, 2 Laycock, 3 Hutchinson; tomatoes, 1 Bush, 2 Stickney; English marrow, 1 Bush; rhubarb, do.; squash, do.; pumpkins, do.; sweet corn, 1 Bush, 2 J. D. Barnes.

Flowers

Collection of house plants, 1 Mrs Pendleton; bouquet cut flowers, 1 Mrs Hutchinson, 2 Mrs Hambly, 3 Mrs Pendleton.

Miscellaneous

Fancy netting, 1 Mrs Miller; fancy knitting, 1 Mrs Ray; fancy sofa cushion 1 Mrs Stickney, 2 Mrs Stevens; patch work quilt, 1 Mrs Kirkpatrick, 2 Mrs Laycock; crazy work, 1 Mrs Ghering, 2 Mrs Laycock; rag mat, 1 Mrs Ray, 2 Mrs Stickney; knitted mitts, 1 Mrs Ray; knitted sox, 1 Mrs Stickney, 2 Mrs Miller; embroidery with silk, 1 & 2 Mrs Stickney; drawn work, 1 Mrs Miller; oil painting, 1 Mrs Hambly, 2 Mrs Stickney; pressed wild flowers, 1 Mrs Ray, 2 Mrs Seifert; crochet, 1 Mrs Case, 2 Mrs Seifert; embroidery with cotton, 1 Mrs Stickney, 2 Mrs Seifert. Children—Plain sewing, Hazel Laycock, half doz button holes, 1 Miss Dick, 2 Hazel Laycock; sample fancy work, Miss G. Bush, 2 Winnifred Hutchinson; Hutchinson special, pinafore, 1 Bertha Laycock; button holes, 1 Miss Dick; hemstitching, 1 Miss Barns. Flowers—Mounted, children, 1 Merrill Gee; essay on noxious weeds and eradication methods, 1 Berry's school; water color painting, 1 Mrs Ray, pencil or crayon drawing, 1 J. F. Shipley, 2 Mrs Ray; pressed wild flowers, 1 Mrs Ghering, 2 Mrs Ray.

School District Competition

Farm produce, etc., 1 Winnifred Hutchinson, 2 Miss G. Bush, 3 Berry's school; map of Alberta, 1 C. Ray, 2 Bertha Laycock; map of Canada, 1 B. Stephens, 2 Fred Pendleton; essay on resources of district, 5th grade and under, 1 Berry's school, 2 Opal Maulsby, 3 Thelma Dornsen, 4 Vada Hertz, 5 Gladys Steele.

SPORTS

The prize list follows—

Half mile running race—1st, A. J. Ray's, Candy Kid; 2, A. J. Ray's Chief Erminskin; 3 J. L. Lyon's Lady. Indian Pony Race.

Half mile open running race, 1st, Lyons; 2nd and 3rd, Ray.

Mile harness race—1, J. J. Douglas; 2, S. Tugman; 3, J. Purnell.

One Mile foot race—1, P. Coyote; 2, Cattleman.

Half mile foot race—1, M. Crandall; 2, John Lewis.

Girls' race (14 years and under)—1, Gladys Stretch; 2, M. Cornish.

Boys' race (14 years and under)—1, D. Allan; 2, F. Pendleton.

.. Ponoka ..
Patriotic Pierrots
(In Costume)

Will present the first performance of the kind ever given in this district, including:

Vocal Solos, Duets, Male Voice Quartettes, Banjo Songs, Readings, Violin Solos, Orchestra Selections, Etc.

By Miss Johnson, Messrs Allan, Barrett, Chandler, Mooney, Rigby and Williams.

Admission, 50c; Children, 25c.

Proceeds to Patriotic Fund

Commence 8.30 P.M.

Morningside, Friday, October 16th
Eastside, Friday, October 23rd
Earlville,
Hazel Hill, Friday, November 6th.
Wood River
Ponoka, Friday, November 20th.

Wild Rose Creamery

PONOKA

The last Independent Creamery on 70 miles of the C. and E. Railway.

Cash Paid for Cream on same day as received

Fortnightly or Monthly Settlements if desired.

Churning Cream 24c
Sweet Cream 26c
Per lb. Butterfat

A. Barrett
Proprietor

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application. W25

Ponoka Branch L. G. CROZIER, Manager
Mirror Branch T. S. LITTLE, Acting Manager

New House and Newly Furnished, Rates: $1 and $2 per day.

Hotel Leland
GEORGE LINBERTS, Prop.

Special Attention to Commercial Trade. Ponoka, Alta

The Bar is stocked with a Fine Stock of Liquors and Cigar

W. W. BATSON F. H. COX

The Batson & Cox Hardware Co.

IF you are thinking of purchasing a Kitchen Range, call and see our line. We have the Round Oak and Enterprise Monarch, the best that money and skill can produce. Also the Stewart, Albion and Brittania at the very lowest prices.

We have just unloaded a car of Wire and Nails, and can supply Woven Wire Fencing, Barb Wire and Nails and Baling Ties at right prices.

Before buying a Gasoline Engine, see the Lister at our store—there is no better.

We carry a full stock of Heavy and Shelf Hardware, and our aim is to give Satisfaction with every purchase.

Batson & Cox

ANNOUNCEMENT

M. JENSEN having sold his Livery Business, Begs to announce that he is out for Trade.

HORSES, CATTLE and HOGS

Highest Prices

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Ponoka Engineering Works

We are still here to do all kinds of MACHINERY REPAIRS

—AGENCY FOR THE—

Renowned FIELDING KEROSENE and CRUDE OIL ENGINE

Experience teach us that 90 per cent. of Gasoline Engine trouble is ignition.

In these, that is a thing of the past, as they are self igniting, requiring neither Batteries nor Magneto.

H. J. REES, Proprietor, Box 18

O. L. WEBSTER G. N. FIELD T. W. HUTCHINSON
Commissioners for taking Affidavits

The Ponoka Land Co.

LOANS, INSURANCE, AFFIDAVITS

References: Canadian Bank of Commerce

Hail Insurance. Game Licenses.

Lock Box 55 PONOKA, ALTA.

We show you our lands free of cost at any time. Write for descriptive catalogue.

Agents for Atlantic Steamship Companies

O. L. WEBSTER
AUCTIONEER



Time to Spring the Question Again

Are you going to build this Season?
Do you want the best stock and "just right" prices? If that is the combination you are looking for, the best thing you can do is to "hot foot" it for our yard. When you've made your purchase, you'll realize that a full measure of satisfaction has been handed to you in both quality and price—nothing else.

When it comes to Lumber and Building Material of any kind, we've got the goods, the real goods, and the real good goods.

Step in—look around—ask questions. We're here to serve you.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co.
YARDS: CHIPMAN AVENUE
PONOKA - - ALBERTA
Telephone No. 26 N. DAVIDSON, Manager

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION HOUSE NEWLY REMODELLED

BATH ROOMS—HOT AND COLD WATER

Royal Hotel

Kleckner & Morgan
Proprietors

PONOKA, ALTA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR COMMERCIAL MEN

STOCK FEEDERS

ATTENTION!

A car of Flax Seed Oil Cake just arrived. You will find it is just the thing for young Stock, and will save your grain, and is cheaper than ordinary feed, as it does not take much for a feed.

Mr Jacob Beck, of Ponoka, has taken Eight tons, Mr Dickau, of Ponoka, has taken Four tons. You can see what they think of it. Call and get a Sack and try it.

Car of Anchor Brand Flour just unloaded. There is no better made. Bring us your Grain and lay in a supply of flour before it goes up. Special prices on 500 lbs. and over.

Coal Users! Don't forget that we have erected a coal shed, and have coal on hand at all times, and quality cannot be excelled.

Don't forget to look us up when in need of a Gasoline Engine or Grinding Outfit of any kind. Our experience with such will enable us to give you an Outfit that will give satisfaction, and price to suit you.

Alexander & Tugman
Dealers in Implements, Etc. PONOKA, ALTA.

DIRECTORY

THOS. W. FRANKS, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC.
Money to Loan. Fire and Life Insurance. Offices, Chipman Avenue
Phone—Office, 31.
Ponoka, . . Alberta

W. H. Odell C. H. Russell
(Crown Prosecutor)
Odell & Russell
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
WETASKIWIN - ALBERTA
Office: STAR STORE BLOCK

PROFESSIONAL

DR. W. A. CAMPBELL,
Graduate Trinity University, Toronto, 1899.
Office over Drug Store. Residence in the Dodd's Building, 3 doors west of Drug Store, Chipman Avenue
Telephone 7.

DR DAVID BELL,
Physician and Surgeon.
Office over Drug Store. Residence opposite Schoolhouse
Telephone 27

M. GRAHAM, M.B., Toronto.
Physician and Surgeon.
Residence, Donald Avenue.
Phone 57

BRITANNIA LODGE No. 18
A.F. & A.M.
Bro A, Sayers, W.M.
John A. Kerr, Secretary.
Meets first Thursday of each Month in Masonic Hall, Donald Avenue.
Visiting brethren welcome.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA
No.13,491, of Ponoka.
Meets 1st Wednesday in each month. at 8 p.m.
A. Reid, V.C.
W. L. Steele, Clerk.

I.O.O.F.
PONOKA LODGE No. 11
Meets in I.O.O.F. Hall every Monday evening at 8 p.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
J. J. Few, N.G.
A. Sayers, R.S.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH,
Ponoka (Anglican)
Service First and Third Sundays every month at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Sunday School, 10.30 a.m.
Service on other Sundays, 11.30 a.m.
Visitors welcome. Books provided
L. G. Crozier } Wds. R. W. Alexander B.A.,
T. W. Franks } Clergyman in charge

GEO. E. BOWKER
UNDERTAKER
EMBALMER
H. C. SCHMIDT, Manager
Phone 28

L[illegible]E VIEW DAIRY FARM
ASKER.—Breeder of Purebred Registered Holstein Cattle and Berkshire Hogs. For particulars, prices, etc., communicate with O. S. Kreftting, Asker P.O.

THOROUGHBREDS
YOUNG BULLS AND PIGS for Sale. Apply,
J. C. Bell, Morningside.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in the case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

JOTTINGS OF TOWN AND DISTRICT.

Local News.

R. B. Holmes returned from his trip to the States on Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs F. M. Lee, of Edmonton, were guests at the fair.

Miss Lizzie Muir, of Camrose, visited her father for a few days last week.

Mr and Mrs Geo. Allan, of Edmonton, spent the week-end in our midst.

Mrs Fred Edwards is visiting with Mrs J. A. Jackson in Lethbridge.

Robt. Patterson, M.P.P. for Macleod, spent the week-end with T. W. Franks.

Mrs Chinneck, of Edmonton, spent a few days in town, guest of Mrs T. J. West.

Miss Beulah Webster has been appointed school teacher at Fallan.

Mrs J. C. Myer, of Portland, Oregon, is visiting her brother-in-law, Cook Myer.

Mrs Henry Myer and family, of Wainwright, are visiting in town.

Miss Jennie Drummond, of Lougheed, spent the Thanksgiving vacation at home with her parents.

Mr and Mrs W. W. Ferries, of Innisfail, are visiting their relatives here.

Thanksgiving day was fittingly observed. Big dinners being much in evidence, while many hunting parties spent the day in the country, and enjoyed capital sport.

The high school girls did very well with their "tags" on fair day. They worked with a will, the result being that $113 went to swell the Patriotic Fund.

The Provincial Seed Fair will be held in conjunction with the Calgary Fat Stock and Poultry Show, to be held in the last week of November. Intending exhibitors should communicate with the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

F. W. McWhirter, sales branch, C P R., was in town Wednesday. He sold a half section in the Eastside district to Chas. Dechamp, of Blackie.

Harvest Thanksgiving services will be held in St. Mary's Church on Sunday, October 18th at 11.30 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. A solo will be sung at morning service by Mr Williams, and at evening service by Mrs Crozier. Contributions of grain, fruit, etc., will be gratefully received by Ladie's Auxiliary and help to decorate church on Saturday, October 17th.

Rev. R. W. W. Alexander has engaged to Empress Theatre on Monday, October 19th, at 8 p.m., and will give a lantern lecture, entitled, "The Christian Soldier," illustrated by many beautiful pictures. There is no charge for admission, but a collection will be taken up and donated to the Patriotic Fund. Full particulars of the lecture will be seen on the printed bills round the town.

TUGMAN-NIELSON

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of N. P. Nielson, Wetaskiwin, on Wednesday, Oct. 14th, when his daughter, Treena K., was married to Mr S. Tugman, of Ponoka—Rev. C. E. A. Pocock, B.A., officiating.

The bride was attended by Miss M. Nelson, while the bride's brother, John Nielson, acted as best man.

Mr and Mrs Tugman are spending their honeymoon in Edmonton, and will make their home in Ponoka.

Mr and Mrs J. J. Barrett, of Albany, Oregon, are visiting with Fromen Brothers.

Jerry Donovan, of Nelson, B.C., is visiting his relatives in this district.

MEETING OF WOMEN'S BRANCH PATRIOTIC FUND

A meeting of the Women's Branch of the Patriotic Fund was held in the town hall on Saturday last, at which the following general committee was elected:—President, Mrs Crozier; Mrs Durkin, Miss Campbell, Mrs Graham; secretary-treasurer, Mrs Franks.

An Amusement Committee was formed to raise money for the Fund by giving entertainments in the town and elsewhere throughout the district, and one lady was also appointed in each street and district of the town to organize their respective localities, especially in the way of collecting clothes for the sufferers caused by the war.

A vote of thanks was passed to the school girls for their successful endeavours in selling tags on the fair day, whereby a sum of $113 was realized for the Funds.

Those who have not as yet taken an active part in this work, but who would like to do so, are asked to communicate with the secretary or any of the above committee.

GOOD PRICES FOR PONOKA LANDS

John O'Connor, who has been in our midst for the past few days, has sold blocks of land in this district, which brought handsome prices. He sold 160 acres in the Brooks district to E. L. Moe, of Idaho, for $4200; the Cooper place, 226 acres, to F. C. Case, for $7910; the Forsyth place, to John R. Ebylin, of Spokane, for $5500; the old Case place, 524 acres, to S. L. Thomas, of Spokane, at $40 per acre. All the above farms are fair samples of those in this district. Several of the buyers have taken possession, while others will be here in the spring.

MINUTES OF L.I.D. 398

A regular meeting of Council for L.I.D. No. 398 met in town hall, Alix, on Thursday, October 1st. All the members of the board present except R. W Wilson. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. Correspondence since last meeting dealt with, Council requested the secretary to obtain from the Department information re organization of Rural Municipality, also to write Secretary of L.I.D. and R. M. Association re working of Hail Insurance Act in the Province.

Accounts were passed for payment when funds permit, viz.—Lumber, $60.54; sundry supplies, $16.65; day labor pay sheets, $1594.80. Meeting adjourned.

P. Russell, Secy.

SCHOOL REPORTS

Concord

Grade VIII. Lillian Sparks, 73.58
Grade VI. Fanny Davies, 82.72; Martha McCaughy, 76.81; Jennie Davis, 71.81.
Grade V. Clara Davis, 68.5; Evelyn Sparks, 65.3.
Grade IV. Douglas Wiacnko, 83.6, Ray Sparks, 76.5; Mildred Davies, 75.8; Ray Sparks, 75.4; Johnnie Davies 63.9; Jean Morin, 68.8.
Grade II. Helen Onesto, 76.3; Stewart Onesto, 69.5; Pearl Parks, 68.8.
Grade I., Sr. Lola Sparks.
Grade I., Jr. Grace Davies, Elmer Sparks, George Railsback, Ray Morin.

Elida M. Eakin, Teacher.

WAR MAP

Every Home should have a War Map. We offer the best to our readers, Free of Charge. Read announcement on page Eight of this issue

Pleasant Hill

Grade X. Ella Clemens.
Grade VIII. Mary Seifert, Irene Hamilton, Roy Sweet.
Grade VII. Alice Flodeen, Ethel Johnson.
Grade VI. Mary Hamilton, Birdie Johnson, Ferris Clemens.
Grade III., Sr. Otto Flegal, Harry Witt, Elmer Flodeen, Leland McGarvey, Alex. Hamilton, Emma Ochs.
Grade III., Jr. Clara Johnson, Mabel Lewis.
Grade I., Sr. Ernest Ochs.
Grade I., Jr. Willie Flegal, Harry Sweet, Roy Lewis.
Percentage of attendance: 74.45.

SCHOOL MEDALIST

To The Editor
Ponoka Herald :

Sir,—The list of school medallists for this year has been published in the Herald, and it is assumed that the pupil who won the Grade VIII, medal was prepared for the examination in the Ponoka Public School.

Last year, Dr Campbell, M.P.P., offered a gold medal to any pupil in the Constituency of Ponoka, who should secure the highest percentage of marks at the Grade VIII or Public School Leaving Examination, but it was not a pupil of the Ponoka school who won that medal, but a pupil who had been prepared for the examination in the school of Rutherford S.D., No. 1590, located about four miles from Earlville P.O.

The country school pupil did not receive the medal until after the middle of December, and it was astounding to find engraved thereon, the following words—"Ponoka High School 1912-13, Honor Medal, Grade VIII." Such wording is entirely out of place as the winner of that medal never was a pupil of either the public or high school in Ponoka, and also because Grade VIII. is not a grade of the high school course of studies at all. Moreover, when the announcement concerning the presentation of the Grade VIII. medal last year was published in the Ponoka Herald, the pupil who won that medal was referred to as one of the High School pupils, no mention having been made that such pupil was prepared for the examination in a rural school. Such words as, "Ponoka Constituency," and the name of its member by whom the medal was presented, were omitted in the engraving, and there was absolutely nothing to indicate that the medal had anything whatever to do with any school in the whole constituency save that of the High School in the little town of Ponoka.

Now, the writer has a few questions to ask : Assuming that a pupil of the Ponoka Public School won the Grade VIII. medal this year, will the words—"Rutherford School," or the name of any other rural school in the constituency be engraved on such medal and the name of the Ponoka School be carefully omitted ? Would such wording on the Grade VIII. medal of this year look any more ridiculous than that which was engraved on the gold medal won by the Rutherford School pupil last year? At what particular time did any school, simply because it should happen to be located inside of the limits of some little town, ever receive the special privilege to usurp and label as its own, the credit that belongs to a country school?

I thank you, Mr Editor, for space in your esteemed paper.

Yours truly,
Subscriber.

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

War Map Of Europe

Showing the war strength of the Armies and Navies of the nations in conflict, also the area, population, financial resources, public debt, and other pertinent statistics of the powers.

Price only 25c

The Campbell Drug Co.

Telephone Central. Open 8 to 8 p.m.; Sunday 1 to 3p.m.

This Week's Store News

A car of Ontario Apples coming. Leave us your Order and get them direct from the car.

This Week's Saturday Specials

Apples, per box $1.50

Stock Salt, 50-lb. Sack 60c

Produce taken the same as Cash

Butter, 25c. Eggs, 25c

C. H. Cunnings

Phone 51 PONOKA

SUCCESS

Garbutt Business College of Calgary trains for success. It is affiliated with the Success Business Colleges at Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Vancouver. Enter any time. Write to F. G. Garbutt, President, for Booklet on "Modern Education."

EDUCATION PAYS

NOTICE UNDER THE LAND TITLES ACT.

Whereas Arthur Sayers of the Town of Ponoka, in the Province of Alberta, the registered owner of Lots Eighteen (18), Nineteen (19) and Twenty (20) in Block Two (2), Townsite of Ponoka, as set forth in Certificate of Title No. 237-0-3 has produced proof of the accidental loss or destruction of the duplicate Certificate of Title therefor, and has applied to me for the issue to him of a fresh duplicate Certificate of Title.

Notice is hereby given that after Four (4) weeks from the first publication of this notice, a fresh duplicate Certificate of title will issue to him, unless in the meantime good cause is shown why the same should not issue.

Dated at Edmonton, this 15th day of September, 1914.

P. L. McNamara
Registrar.

Thos. W. Franks,
Solicitor, Ponoka.

Oh ! You Hunters

As hunting season is drawing near, it will pay you to call on Smith & Son and see their 4 hole Camp Stoves; also, a full line of Air Tight Heaters. Just the thing.

Smith & Son, Merchants

STRAY

Two One-year-old Heifer (dehorned) branded on right shoulder R4. $5 Reward.—Robert Dick, Ponoko.

MARE LOST

Two-year-old Bay Filly, spot on face, and shows Hackney breeding. Gone since August. Reward.—M. Hugo Unland, Chesterwold.

DENTISTRY

J. F. TAYLOR, L.D.S., D.D.S., (Dentist), has opened an Office in town, on Chipman Avenue, opposite the City Livery.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 12 Noon; 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

OCTOBER SPECIALS

New Dress Goods
Panamas
Plaids
Shepherds Checks
All Wool Kersey for Coats and Skirts
Stansfield celebrated Underwear
All Wool Blankets
Comforters
Flannelette Blankets
Military Flannel

Edwards Bros.
GENERAL MERCHANTS
Ponoka

Butterick Patterns always in Stock
Phone 22

A. L. Christensen

Second-hand Store

Goods Bought and Sold

Examine Stock before Purchasing Elsewhere

Railway Street
Next to Bank

Millinery & Mantles

We are Showing the very latest in Fall Millinery and Fall and Winter Coats, and cordially invite your Inspection

Kennedy & Russell
GENERAL MERCHANTS

FOR SALE

Small Bay Mare and Two Sucking Colts for Sale.—Apply, A. J. Sharp, Ponoka.

CABBAGE FOR SALE

A quantity of very fine Cabbage for Sale in town.—Apply at Herald Office or Messrs Cook Myer or H. Strouse.

GOATS FOR SALE

Augora Goats for Sale, in pairs or in larger numbers.—Apply, Cook Myer, Ponoka.

CATTLE STRAY

19 HEAD CATTLE LOST

3 Two-year-old Steer; 6 Heifers, 1 white Cow with horns, should have calf by side; 9 Milch Cows. $10 reward given.—John Gallei, Manfred P.O.

FOR SALE

Registered Duroc Jersey Hogs. Have a few good males left. Prices reasonable if taken at once.

C. C. Forcht
4 Miles North of Clive.

COAL . .

White Star

AND

Other Leading Lines

TERMS—CASH

G. D. CLARK & SON

City Livery.



TAKE HER FOR A DRIVE

and you will enjoy it yourself as well as she will. Hire a rig from us, by the hour, or by the day, and

HAVE A GENUINE GOOD TIME

We supply safe and speedy horses and conduct a first-class livery business in every particular although modest in our charges

PETERSON & LARSEN, Prop.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Very Low Fares
IN CONNECTION WITH
Excursions to the OLD COUNTRY
Daily Nov. 7th to Dec. 31st Incl.

Limit Five Months, Stop over and Extension Privileges

Full information Re Rail and Steamship Tickets from
Ticket Agent
Or Write
R. DAWSON,
District Passenger Agent, Calgary

M. MECKLENBURG
M.A.
SIGHT SPECIALIST
ROYAL HOTEL
NOV. 2nd ***Ponoka***

CALGARY OFFICE:
615 Herald Building
Phone M6075

EDMONTON OFFICE:
Opposite "Bulletin" Office Phone 5225

BERKSHIRE SWINE

Some Choice YOUNG STOCK of either Sex for Sale.

Pedigrees Guaranteed.

Also, my Herd Boar, Northern King 33446, 18 months old, weight 425 lbs. I will sell this hog cheap as I am only keeping Young Sows, which are his stock.

John G. Wilson,
Solway Farm, Box 146 Ponoka.

BENJ. H. ODELL
Painter and Decorator
PONOKA

First-class Workmanship, Estimates Given.

A full line of Wall Paper carried.

TERMS REASONABLE

VETERINARY SURGEON

W. F. SCOTT, Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist, graduate Montreal and Chicago Colleges. At Larsen & Peterson's Stable, Ponoka. Phone 17.

DENTISTRY

Dr Shute, Dentist, Lacombe, will visit Ponoka on the following dates—

August	3rd	and	4th
"	17th	"	18th
"	31st	Sept.	1st
Sept.	14th	and	15th
"	28th	"	29th
October	12th	"	13th
"	26th	"	27th

WANTED

A number of Snaps in Improved Fram Lands within 8 miles of Ponoka; also, several Farms for Rent. Have several cash renters.

W. R. Ferguson.

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE

The N.W. qr. of Sec. 30-42-25 W. 4th, consisting of 200 Acres, 2½ miles S. W. of Ponoka, on the telephone line, and which makes a good Dairy Farm, is for sale. Terms to suit purchaser. $1000 cash, and 10 years' time on the remainder. $23 per acre.—Write Mrs E. A. Tozer, Wiste, Alta.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)
CHAPTER IX.

While Dean Chance was rushing off to Naples on what proved to be more or less a wild goose chase, the lawyers consulted together, and decided to visit Barbara that very evening. They would go together. They were both anxious to befriend the little girl, and believed that although the money, according to the directions in the black box, could not be touched by her, yet she might be helped through other sources, and must not be left any longer in a house in Vauxhall Bridge Road.

Barbara was tired, after a hard day's work. Miss Octavia was more cranky than usual. She had a bad cold, which prevented her going out, and Barbara herself had caught it from her, and was feeling her throat sore and her eyes watering. We all know the discomfort of the beginning of a bad cold; and when Miss Octavia scolded the poor little girl for reading huskily, she had great difficulty in keeping back her tears. She did so, however, as well as she could, and Miss Octavia apologized in a few minutes for her sharp words.

"Little child," she said, "you are so good to me that I am ashamed of myself when I am cross. You never answer back."

"Why should I?" said Barbara. "You have many things to try you that I have not."

"You amaze me," said Miss Octavia. "I have many things to try me that you have not? Why, you—you have no money at all, and my sister and I are quite rich compared to you."

"I was not thinking of that," said Barbara. "I was thinking that you are a little old, and a little sad; that you have very bad eyesight, and you cannot hear very distinctly. I was thinking of these as trials far greater than the want of money. Besides, dear Miss Octavia"—here she took the old lady's hand—"are you not supplying me with money, and is not Mrs. Russell a pure angel in her kindness?"

"She is that. She always was," said Miss Octavia. "My sister and I would not have stayed here so long, but for Mrs. Russell's goodness, for Lavinia is a very difficult woman to deal with."

Barbara tried hard to suppress a slight smile, for the more difficult of the two sisters was Octavia. But there was no use in saying a word about this to the poor old lady. The girl read as best she could, and now the reading was over, and she was sitting in the kitchen with Mrs. Russell petting and fussing over her. Dan was coming in very soon to go through his lessons. Barbara was now an established member of the house; there was nothing too good for her. She had even been moved by Mrs. Russell—when the winter set in and her house was not quite so full—into a better bedroom on the floor below the attic. Here she was—to quote Mrs. Russell—"reel luxurious." The girl paid her regularly what Mrs. Russell would take, and not a penny more, and that was a shilling a day. Thus she was able to put by five shillings a week, and she had her nest egg of three pounds, ten shillings, and the five pounds left from the mysterious friend who had supplied her with clothes. How she talked of that wonderful, mysterious friend to Miss Lacy! And how difficult it was for Miss Lacy to keep the color out of her cheeks, and the sparkle of gratification out of her eyes! But she managed to do so, for she knew that little Barbara would return every penny, if she guessed that she had given to her from her own slender store. Accordingly, Barbara, all things considered, was a happy girl. She had gone through a terrible time, and she hoped the worst was at an end. She was getting accustomed to her new life. The only thing she dreaded was passing Ferris's shop. For Ferris had a way of standing by his door, his hands in his trousers pockets, and his eyes watching all the girls that passed. It was not long before he had discovered who Barbara Chance was; from that moment, she never appeared in this neighborhood without his saying something very rude and insulting to her. She kept it to herself for a long time for fear of getting poor Kate Jessop into trouble, and being afraid about what Mrs. Russell would do. But Mrs. Russell found the poor child in bitter tears one afternoon, and insisted upon knowing the cause.

"It's that awful man," said Barbara.

"Sakes alive! Heaven preserve us! What man, child?"

"That man, Ferris."

"And how did you get to know him! Haven't I worked my fingers to the bone to prevent your going near 'im and 'is sort?"

So then Barbara told her what Ferris had done; how he had followed her down the street and offered to take her to a restaurant and give her good food; how he had praised her appearance, and asked her boldly in the middle of the street for a kiss.

"He won't trouble ye no more," said Mrs. Russell, turning crimson as she spoke.

It was on the morning of that very day when Miss Octavia's cold had been so troublesome, and when Barbara herself was afflicted with a sore throat, and the first symptoms of a bad cold, that she confided her woes to Mrs. Russell. Mrs. Russell knew the exact way that she would treat Ferris. She went out, therefore, just about seven o'clock, leaving Hannah in charge of the establishment and telling Barbara taht she could look after Dan's lessons, and she would be back herself in about half an hour. She dressed in her most respectable style—her heavy cloth mantle laden with bugles—her old-fashioned bonnet, with its black strings. With her round, rosy, god-humored face, and her stout form, she looked like a woman whom a man might fear if he got into bad graces. Ferris was just shutting up the shop when she entered. One of the waitresses hurried to meet her.

"Can I do anything for you, ma'am? There is a table vacant just at the top of the room. These are our busy hours but if you're quick I can secure the table. Here's the menoo, ma'am. What will you have to eat?"

"Nothing, thank you. I want to speak to Mr. Ferris.

"Ho!" cried Ferris, who was standing behind his desk. He approached Mrs. Russell and said to her:

"Well, and what can I do for you, my good woman? What have you come to my hestablishment for, if not to eat and drink? You're past flirtation, or anything of that sort. What have you come for, my dicky bird?"

"I have come to say this, sir; and I say it aloud for the benefit of every young gel in the place, that if you ever again attempt to insult my charge, Miss Barbara Chance, I shall see you before the magistrate. You have no right to speak to a lady as you have done to her, and frighten her poor little heart out. How dare you? You scoundrel of a man! How many young gels have you brought to ruin; but you won't touch my little Barbara Chance, and I've come to tell you so. You can do anything else you like, now that you know that, my man."

"Indeed, ma'am! greatly obliged. Pretty little gel, Miss Chance. Understand she is quite penniless. May be glad of my attentions some day. If I take a fancy to any gels I generally do well for them. I took a fancy to Mary Findlay, and she's now living—"

"I don't want to hear any of your horrid, nasty, improper stories," said Mrs. Russell, walking out of the shop.

All the girls had stood in amazement. Ferris felt very uncomfortable; he vented his rage on Kate Jessop.

"You know that woman?" he said.

"I do," said Kate.

"And you broke your word?"

"I couldn't help it; Mrs. Russell wouldn't let her come."

"She'll come yet. She'll be down on her knees afore me yet, 'eating 'umble pie, that she will. Now get on with your work, gels! Get on with your work! Wot a disgraceful scene! I could have that woman up. Talk of her 'aving me up for speaking to a pretty gel in the street! I should like to know what a man is meant for, if he ain't allowed to do that."

Meanwhile it so happened that while Mrs. Russell was out the two gentlemen, Mr. Parkes and Mr. Suningley, called at 124b, Vauxhall Bridge Road, and inquired for Barbara Chance.

"Miss Barbara is at home," replied Hannah. "She's down in the kitchen at present, teaching Master Dan his lessons for tomorrow."

"We want to see her," said Mr. Parkes, "but we don't want our names given. If you can manage to bring her up to a private room, where we can talk to her, I'll give you five shillings. Don't on any account give our names, but get her to come upstairs. You'll manage it, won't you?"

"That I will," said Hannah. "You are friends of the dear little lady's, ain't you?"

"We are. Of course, we are," said Parkes.

Accordingly, Hannah, as she expressed it, "whipped downstairs."

"Master Dan, you must shut up your books for a bit. Miss Barbara is wanted in the parlor."

(To be Continued)

The wireless station at the Eiffel Tower in Paris could easily get its messages to St. Petersburg direct, for it is the most powerful wireless station on the continent. The terrific "sparking" from its antennae, nearly 1,000 feet above the ground is so distinct that those conversant with the Morse code can read its time and weather reports in the streets of Paris without any instruments. But there is no powerful wireless station in Russia, and the roundabout route will be necessary. The British government is building a station more than 500 feet above sea level in a remote part of Oxfordshire, which will have a dozen masts, each as high as St. Paul's Cathedral. The station will be able, it is anticipated, to get into direct communication with Egypt in the daytime and possibly with India at night, when the ether is always a better carrier.

Not What She Ordered

"Ma'am, here's a man at the door with a parcel for you."

"What is it, Bridget?"

"It's a fish, ma'am, and it's marked C.O.D."

"Then make the man take it straight back to the dealer. I ordered trout."

"You say your wife never loses at bridge?"

"Never. If the game goes her way she wins. But if it goes against her I lose."—Washington Star.

Mean Interference

Bix—My wife is never happy when I am out of her sight.

Dick—My wife doesn't trust me, either.—Yonkers Statesman.

Make up For It

"So Kate and Alice are not on speaking terms."

"No, but they more than make up for it by what they say about each other."—Boston Transcript.

"Why are you so down on Briggs, the hotelkeeper?"

"He gave me bad quarters in exchange for a good dollar."—Boston Transcript.

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Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page Skin Book, sent post-free. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 2K, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 1019

GERMAN FLEET FAILED

DEFEATED IN FIRST TACTICAL MOVE OF THE WAR

Britain Scented the Coming Struggle and Was Fully Prepared For Eventualities—How Germany's Plans Were Nipped.

Twelve years almost to a day before the declaration of war, the kaiser flung to the world his vaunting signal, "The admiral of the Atlantic greets the admiral of the Pacific," when he sent his then puny squadrons on a visit to the Czar of Russia. Two years later the admiral of the Pacific was beaten off the seas. Nemesis has waited longer for the would-be admiral of the Atlantic. Now it is for him to make good his boast.

The chances were unpropitious in the first stage of the war.

It has always been an axiom of the German fleet that the true plan of campaign was to cripple or to reduce seriously the strength of the British fleet at the outbreak of war, or even earlier, by secret night attacks by torpedo craft. Every book published in Germany on naval warfare in the past decade has insisted on this. All the naval manoeuvres, all the tactical exercise of the German fleet have been directed to that end—night attack, swift, sudden, deadly alike if necessary to friend and foe, but at all costs deadly.

The covering of the North Sea with floating mines, in the path of merchant vessels, before the declaration of war by German ships was part of this strategy.

The plan failed because Britain scented the coming of war, and, contrary to all historical precedent, was prepared for war.

It is no exaggeration to say that if details of the first movements in the British navy could be made public they would stagger the empire, which blindly trusts to the readiness of the fleet without understanding it, and without much comprehension of its meaning in the preservation of its safety, honor and welfare.

It had always been Germany's hope to catch divisions of the fleet separately at anchor off the east coast ports, preferably the main battle fleet of the latest Dreadnoughts at Cromarty. Flotillas of destroyers can creep about the North Sea in time of peace without arousing suspicion and they could, therefore, cover 510 knots from Wilhemshaven to Cromarty, the 450 to Rosyth, and the 320 to Sheerness, on British coasts, at an enonomical speed, reserving enough coal for a spurt at full speed at the moment of attack, probably an hour before dawn, and even then retaining coal sufficien to crawl back to the German coast if necessary.

An attack of that sort, inspired naturally by the success of the Japanese manoeuvres at Port Arthur at the outbreak of the far eastern war in 1904, has been rendered impossible for Germany by the simple fact that our fleet was not caught divided, and that between it and the German coasts there was a wide-flung screen of scouts and small craft constantly on patrol. Through such a screen only one or two individual destroyers could at best hope to creep undetected.

The extent of the British preparations is shown by the loss of a minelayer off the German coast.

It was a daring and heroic task to undertake. The mine-layers are old cruisers of no speed and small armament. Detection in their case means destruction. But the men of this unnamed ship, the first victims of "The Day," went willingly and boldly to their fate, setting their traps within the very jaws of the tiger.

Germany, then, has been defeated in the first tactical move of the war. She has not been able to decimate our battle squadrons by one wild, desperate hurling of her destroyers against them in the dark of night before a declaration of war.

Instead, our squadrons had been collected, and had sailed out to intercept the enemies' ship before they could steal out to attempt their privateering on British commerce.

German's ships sullenly retreated to the covering shelter of fortresses while the British bull dogs waited patiently about till their prey appeared, driven out to justify their existence by the force of public opinion, or the zeal of the kaiser.

Naturally the enemy was shy about appearing since she was left to face twenty Dreadnoughts, ten of them armed with 13.5 inch guns, with her own thirteen Dreadnoughts, none of which carry anything larger than a 12-inch gun. She has not reduced the margin between us in the North Sea, and in the Mediterranean her fleet hiked away in fear to hide in a Turkish harbor, thence to announce it had been sold to Turkey.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excrescences away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Pacific Blockades

The phrase "pacific blockade" is almost a contradiction of terms, but is used in international law for want of a better. It means the blockade of ports of another country in time of peace without the intention of waging war; in other words, it is a peaceable act of war. Some writers on international law insist that the blockade of the ports of a foreign country is itself an act of war without regard to the motive of future intentions, but as a means of reprisal or of compelling the settlement of international disputes it has become an established feature of the laws of nations.—Philadelphia Press.

Selfish

"I don't like Mrs. Wombat. Wants to talk about her poodle all the time."

"Is that so?"

"Yes. She never seems to care to hear about my canary."

Practical Proof

"Yes, my son, I want you to make yourself ambidextrous. I want you to be able to use one hand just as skillfully as you do the other."

"That's me, dad. I can lick any boy in my class with either hand.—New York World.

Spoiled the Game

Alice was playing store with her youngest sister. Mother, asked to become a purchaser, played well her part, but in saying good-day stopped and kissed both children.

Sensitive Alice burst into tears.

"Oh, mamma," she wailed, "you've spoilt everything! You never kiss the man in the real store."

Felt Her Part

"She did the mad scene very well."

"All primed for it. She had just been going over the meagre receipts in the box office."—Kansas City Journal.

ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS

The First Crude Ones That Were Issued by Great Britain

The adhesive postage stamp had its origin in England as a direct outcome of the postal reforms introduced by Sir Rowland Hill, whose master mind created not only the inestimable boon of penny postage, but the means by which it was carried into effect—the adhesive postage stamps.

At the time of the passing of the uniform penny postage act in 1839 all postal charges were paid in cash (usually on delivery) involving an enormous amount of bookkeeping on the part of the post office, which would have been increased a hundredfold when the reduced rates of postage came into force but for the suggestion of the great postal reformer for "a bit of paper just large enough to bear the stamp and coated at the back with a glutinous wash,' being subsequently embodied in the famous one penny black postage label and its consort, the twopence blue, which made their debut in May, 1840, and were the progenitors of all adhesive postage stamps.

For three short years Great Britain enjoyed a monopoly of this novel and handy method of collecting postage, until in July, 1843, the enlightened empire of Brazil followed suit with a series of native manufacture, adorned with large numerals of value in place of a design.

In 1848 the United States entered the field with two beautifully engraved portraits of Franklin and Washington, while the head of Ceres, the goddess of agriculture, found place on the first stamps of the French republic, engraved by the elder Barre, which made their debut on Jan. 1, 1849.—Strand Magazine.

Settled the Question

In Regensburg, in the middle ages, the headsman died and three applicants presented themselves for the post. A test of their skill would settle the matter. Accordingly three criminals were brought forth for slaughter.

The first headsman made with his sword a tiny nick in the first criminal's neck. "I'll lop him off just there," he said, and swinging his sword round with a great swishing sound, lo! he did as he had said he would.

The second headsman tied a string round his criminal's neck. "I'll cut off his head and bisect the string," he said. And he did as he had promised.

These two first headsmen now began to study and ponder the neck of the third criminal, asking what proof of skill the third headsman should undertake, when the latter with one vast and splendid sword sweep cut off all three heads, thus finishing the criminal and his rivals together and winning the headsmanship of Regensburg amid the applause of all.

A Magical Towel

One of the newest sanitary devices for use in public or semi-public lavatories, like those in hotels and factories, is an electrical substitute for the towel. According to the Electrical World, this electrical hand drier is in appearance merely a sheet-iron case, with an opening in the top. In using it, you put your hands in the opening, and with your foot press a pedal at the bottom of the case. The pedal starts a blower, which in turn forces air through the electric heater, and sends a warm current of it over your hands. Your hands will, it is said, be thoroughly dry in from thirty to forty seconds—much less time than anyone ordinarily needs in order to dry them with a towel. The hand drier is quite sanitary, for in using it you do not have to touch any part of it.

Pat Ahead

An Irish soldier serving in India so disliked the climate that he decided to make an effort to get sent home. With this object he complained to the doctor that his eyesight was bad. "How can you prove that to me," said the doctor. At a loss Pat looked round the room before answering. "Well, doctor, you see that nail in the wall?"

"Yes," replied the doctor.

"Well," said Pat, "I can't."

Insurance and Assurance

What is the difference between insurance and assurance? An expert explained it. Fire shipwreck, accident, burglary, mumps or any disease are eventualities, and you can consequently insure against them. But death is a certainty against which no company will insure you. But you secure the assurance that a definite sum of money will be paid on its occurrence.—London Chronicle.

The judge looked at the prisoner keenly for a few moments, and then said:

"It strikes me forcibly I have seen your face before."

"That's where I always wear it," replied the prisonr, sullenly.

Then the court laughed, and it took some time to restore order.—Tit-Bits.

A Long Message

The longest item of news ever telegraphed to a newspaper was the entire New Testament as revised, which was sent from New York to a Chicago newspaper for May 22, 1882. That issue of the paper comprised twenty pages, sixteen of which were taken up by the New Testament.

College Youth (writing to father)—Dear dad: Send me $500. Money makes the mare go.

Father (by return mail)—Yours received. I enclose $50. That ought to be enough for a jackass.—Boston Transcript.

Gossip

"One-half of the women in this world retail gossip," remarked Mr. Stubb as he lit his after-super cigar.

"Quite considerate of you not to to say all of them retail gossip," snapped Mrs. Stubb as she washed the dishes.

"Oh, no, only half, Maria. The other half wholesale it."—London Express.

Tale of Two Lakes

Lake Baikall, in Central Asia, and Lake Tanganyika, in Central Africa, furnish similar problems for scientists, as both are fresh water, removed from oceans, yet both contain deep sea fish.

Bad Blood—is the direct and inevitable result of irregular or constipated bowels and clogged-up kidneys and skin. The undigested food and other waste matter which is allowed to accumulate poisons the blood and the whole system. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills act directly on the bowels, regulating them—on the kidneys, giving them ease and strength to properly filter the blood—and on the skin, opening up the pores. For pure blood and good health take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

HINTERLAND OF CANADA

FARMING ON THE EDGE OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

Experiments Made by the Government at Experimental Farms in the Far North Show the Wonderful Results Obtained in the Northern Latitude.

Remarkable crop results at experimental farm stations in the hinterland of Alberta are noted in a statement of operations for 1913, contained in the annual report of the federal department of agriculture.

The station at Fort Vermilion, 675 miles north of Edmonton, reported that wheat, when threshed, showed from 45 to 69 bushels an acre. Red Fife, Marquis, Bishop and Preston are some of the varieties tested. Kubanka, a drum wheat, yielded 34 bushels an acre.

Three varieties of oats were sown, with these results: Improved Ligowo, 72 bushels, 32 pounds; Tartar King, 63 bushels, 18 pounds; and Banner, 60 bushels to the acre. Barley, four varieties, ranged from 75 bushels 30 pounds to 55 bushels 30 pounds per acre. Longfellow Red Nose corn yielded 12 tons 360 pounds of green fodder an acre.

Four varieties of turnips yielded from 16 tons 1,600 pounds to 21 tons 1,440 pounds an acre; four varieties of mangels, from 10 tons 1,600 pounds to 16 tons 1,600 pounds; four varieties of carrots, from 8 tons 20 pounds to 11 tons 500 pounds; and three varieties of sugar beets, from eight tons 800 pounds to 18 tons an acre.

Experiments were made with five varieties of potatoes. Carman No. 1 gave the highest, 288 bushels an acre, the lowest being the Irish Cobbler with 96 bushels an acre.

Brome grass, sainfoin and canary grass gave good crops, the last named at the rate of four tons an acre. Timothy, tall fescue, rye grass and awnless brome grass were poor, owing to drought in the spring.

Vegetables did well, some of the specimens being of record size for the Peace River district. Cabbage and cauliflower reached 15 pounds in weight, and other sorts in proportion. Varieties grown successfully in the open comprised asparagus, beans, table beets, carrots, celery, cucumbers, lettuce, parsley, garden peas, parsnips, radish, rhubarb, squash, spinach and table turnips. Tomatoes were cut down by early frost.

Twenty-one varieties of flowers were sown in the open, and gave a profusion of bloom until the first fall frost, on September 23rd. Fourteen varieties sown in hot-beds and planted out late in May also did excellently.

Seventy-three varieties of ornamental shrubs and trees, according to the records for the season, indicate satisfactory growth and bloom in the great majority of cases. No winter killing is reported.

Cross-bred apple trees and other seedlings made from fair to good growth, though none fruited. Plum trees did not do well. Raspberries and black, red and white currants all fruited.

The meteorological observations show that a temperature of 103 degrees was recorded in May at Fort Vermilion, while temperatures of 98 were recorded in June and August and 96 in July. The average number of hours of sunshine per day during the whole year was 5.6, the average number of hours of sunshine during May being 9.31 and 9.62 in June. The lowest amount of sunshine was in November, the average being 1.79 hours a day.

Spring opened early, the snow starting to thaw the fore part of April. Seeding was begun on April 29th, but was not general until May 2nd. May opened dry and continued so throughout the month, and, as a result, growth was slow. June was dry and hot, with seven-hundredths of an inch of rain during the month. This gave the crops a permanent set-back which all the rains of July could not remedy. Crops not plowed under were very light.

July opened showery and cold, a slight frost occurring on the nights of July 9th, 14th and 19th, which did considerable damage. The first part of August was showery, and the ripening period was prolonged. From August 12th to 24th the weather was good, and considerable cutting was done on the experimental plots. Frost occurred three times toward the end of the month. Notwithstanding however, everything at the station was a success.

The experimental station at Fort Resolution on Great Slave Lake, 849 miles north of Edmonton, reports that the condition, variety and yield of field and garden crops were surprises to visitors from settled districts. Some of the grain sown was eaten by birds, not being sown deeply enough. Ten varieties of flowers, transplanted May 14th to 20th, bloomed from July 31st to August 31st. Four varieties of oats ripened from September 6th to 11th, and four varieties of wheat were ready to cut on September 15th. Three varieties of barley were ripe from September 2nd to 6th.

At Fort Smith, 636 miles north of Edmonton, the season was a bad one, and the results were not so satisfactory as at other stations. The nearness of the land in crop to the woods is thought to be responsible for the poor results, the woods retaining the moisture and bringing on summer frosts. However, oats did well in spite of the season, and three varieties yielded well.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Food Shortage Next Year

The London Chronicle says: "A timely warning to prepare against the inevitable shortage in the world's supply of foodstuffs is given by Lord Milner who points out that although the present harvest is abundant, immense decrease in the production of 1915 must result from the fact that all the able bodied males of France, Germany, Austria and Russia are now engaged in fighting.

"Of the 650,000,000 quarters of wheat and rye annually produced throughout the world, 350,000,000 come from these countries, and the other producing countries cannot possibly make up the deficiency.

"Lord Milner predicts that in the latter half of next year, if not before, all the nations which live on wheat or rye, will be competing fiercely for a share in the diminished supply."

One of the blessings for which overheated India thanks this continent is the electric fan, which is rapidly replacing in that country the old-fashioned punak operated by the unreliable punak-wallah, who used to go to sleep outside the bedroom door and leave his victims to swelter.

Only the Seventh

Guest—Delightful party you are having tonight, old fellow.

Host—Yes. I am giving it to my wife. It is the seventh anniversary of her twenty-eighth birthday.—Censor.

A Pen Picture of Lincoln

And now Abraham Lincoln rose from his seat, stretched his long, bony limbs upward as if to get them into working order, and stood like some solitary pine on a lonely summit, very tall, very dark, very gaunt and very rugged, his swarthy features stamped with a sad serenity, and the instant he began to speak the ungainly mouth lost its heaviness, the half listless eyes attained wondrous power, and the people stood bewildered and breathless under the natural magic of the strangest, most original personality known to the English speaking world since Robert Burns.

There were other very tall and dark men in the hetergeneous assembly, but not one who resembled the speaker. Every movement of his long, muscular frame denoted inflexible earnestness, and a something issued forth, elemental and mystical, that told what the man had been, what he was and what he would do in the future.—From "The Valley of Shadows," by Francis Grierson.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, etc.

China's Peerless Iron Mine

China's famous iron mine, the Tayeh, the foremost in the far east, is especially notable for the ease with which it is worked. It stands peerless in the world in this respect, excavation reqiring no machine power. The work is done by hand by the Chinese coolies. The mine is reputed to be inexhaustible in its ore. In the days of the "three kingdoms" the locality formed a theatre of bloody fighting, and the vicinity abounds in relics of that memorable period in Chinese history. It is about 3,630 Chinese miles from Peking overland and about 4,980 Chinese miles by water. Tayehhsien is traversed by ranges of hills and mountains, the valleys of which abound in innumerable lakes of all sizes, with water course facilities. Consequently the locality is rich in scenery of great beauty, and the Chinese poets from olden times have never tired of singing of the "eight views" of Tayeh. In the neighborhood of the Tayeh iron mines are found the ruins of ancient iron foundries, probably 1,000 years old. Millions of tons of slag lie in heaps.

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is earning it today, as it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

Removing Odors From Milk

A method has been discovered by the federal investigators at Washington, for removing disagreeable odors and flavors from milk. The taste caused by cows eating wild onions or garlic can be removed by blowing filtered and washed air through the milk for 30 to 60 minutes, according to the strength of the flavor to be removed.

It is necessary to heat the milk to a temperature of 145 degrees, as air blown through cold milk in a similar manner does not remove the disagreeable flavor. It also has a tendency to turn the fat into butter. It was found that the onion flavor is removed more quickly when milk is heated to 160 degrees, but this tends to produce a cooked taste and also reduces the cream line. In the case of cream with flavors of this kind, the same method can be used, except that it requires a slightly longer treatment. The loss in evaporation by using this method amounts to 2 or 3 per cent.

The Comparison Held

A lecturer went to Yonkers with a letter to a Yonkers citizen from a man in New Rochelle and succeeded in getting an engagement. His three hour lecture proved dull, dry and uninteresting. Next day Mr. Yonkers met Mr. New Rochelle.

"What did you mean," asked Yonkers, "by recommending that lemon lecturer?"

"I didn't recommend him."

"Well, I just guess you did. I've your letter right here in my pocket."

"Better read it over again—carefully."

Mr. Yonkers did. It was noncommittal:

"I have heard Mr. B.'s lecture. It is as interesting as it is instructive."

"And it wasn't either,' said Yonkers.

"Then the comparison holds," said New Rochelle.—New York World.

The Reform He Advocated

The editor of a British weekly journal, wishing to know what reforms well known men desired to see effected during the year, once applied to Sir W. S. Gilbert, among others. The author of "The Mikado" answered: "Dear Sir,—A reform which I am particularly anxious to see carried into effect is that editors would cease to trouble busy people for gratuitous contributions."

The Irate Parent (who has been trying to satisfy Gerald's curiosity on every known subject under the sun)—Now, look here, Gerald, if you ask me another question, I whip you on the spot!

Gerald—W-what spot, dad?—Sketch.

Testing a Man

An epigram of Myrtle Reed's seems to have made a hit with New York women. In "Threads of Gray and Gold" she writes:

"The only way to test a man is to marry him. If you live, it's a mushroom. If you die, it's a toadstool."

Bankruptcy

"Pa, what's bankruptcy?" a little boy once asked.

And pa, who had been "bit" that week, answered bitterly:

"Bankruptcy, my son, is where you put your money in your hip pocket and let your creditors take your wallet and coal."

The Perfect Life

"Their home life is ideal."

"Is that so?"

"Yes; she goes abroad in the summer and he goes south in the winter. Perfect, isn't it?"—Buffalo Express.

A Cool Hand

Sergeant (to recruit)—What would be the first thing you'd do, Jackson, if you were on guard duty at the powder magazine and the thing blew up?

Recruit—The first thing I'd do, sir, would be to fire a shot to give the alarm.—New York Post.

The old gentleman's wife was getting into a carriage, and he neglected to assist her.

"You are not so gallant, John, as when I was a gal," she exclaimed, in gentle rebuke.

"No," was his ready response, "and you are not so buoyant as when I was a boy!"—Tit-Bits.



Ginger & Vim Follow the use of Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25 and 50c. at all Druggists and stores. Take Abbey Vita Tablets for Sick Nerves.

Standards of Machinery

The statement has frequently been made that farm machinery is not designed so much as it is built by rule of thumb. The fact that practically all of it must do its work while travelling over the ground makes economy of power and light weight the first consideration. Frequently the factor of safety in some important parts is cut to too low a point as a result and considerable experimenting is required before the machine is equally strong in every part. It has been felt, however, by the manufacturers and educators who are members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers that some basic principles could be worked out in connection with farm machinery. The committee on standards has made a good start in this direction, but is first taking up some of the minor problems which cause a great deal of grief for both maker and user. The question of standardizing parts so that the cost of repairs can be reduced is regarded one of first importance. Such matters as standard screw threads; height of wheel, width of tire and width of tread in waggons; plough sizes and shapes; singletrees, doubletrees and eveners for implements, are all receiving attention by the committee, of which Prof. J. B. Davidson, of Iowa State College, is the active head. The gas engine is receiving its share of attention, especially in connection with a uniform method of rating the horsepower. This will apply to both stationary and traction engines. Some progress is being made also in recommendations for standard ignition apparatus. The committee will present a report at the December meeting of the society, and the papers will be printed.

Climbing Alps by Funicular Railway

Switzerland's industries are, as we all know, the making of mountaineers and milk chocolate; and the former, if Swiss statistics are to be trusted, is certainly flourishing. According to the official records of last year 7,500,000 "Alpinists" climbed the Alps—by funicular!

Mountain climbing by railway is becoming so popular that Switzerland now boasts of no fewer than forty-eight funicular railways of assorted lengths, from the little Mazli-Berne to the great Jungfrau line.

The latest Alpine sport is to breakfast at the station on your arrival, lunch in the Alps, and dine at your hotel in the evening—all within twenty-four hours.

Harvard's First Building

No man now living can describe as an eyewitness the crudities of Harvard's first building, where the ground floor was devoted to academic uses, religious and literary exercises and the purpose of refectory, kitchen and buttery, while above were students' quarters, mere cells of the rudest sort.

The building was far from weather proof, and more air than light was admitted by the windows, which were only partly glazed, oiled paper serving elsewhere to let in a few of the sun's rays and keep out the "coarsest of the cold," as Artemus Ward said when he hung an old hoopskirt over his chamber window at the country hostelry in midwinter.

Not even the most rudimentary of table equipment was supplied at the college eating room. His own knife and fork were carried by each student when he went to dinner, and after he had finished he wiped them on the table cloth.—Dial.

Koreans and Chinese

While the Chinese do not care for alcoholic drinks, but are addicted to opium, the Koreans like strong drink and do not care for opium.

A friend told Sir Herbert Tree that another well-known actor had "gagged" in a Shakespeare play.

"Ah!" was the reply, "but you must remember that both he and I are licensed gaggists. Indeed, we might be called Gag and Maygag."—London Express.

Flaked Corn

Sweet food the year round when you have Post Toasties.

Delicious bits of choicest Indian Corn, rolled thin as a leaf and toasted to a golden brown.

Brought to you fresh, crisp, and sweet, in moisture proof packages—always ready for the table.

Open the package in a jiffy, add cream or milk—maybe a little sugar.

For breakfast, lunch or supper—

Post Toasties

---Fine!

—sold by grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CLARK'S SOUPS



Soup problems solved. Clark does the worrying and the work—and assures satisfaction. Order an assortment.

A Real Lever Simulation

GOLD WATCH FREE.



A straightforward generous offer from an established firm. We are giving away Watches to thousands of people all over the world as a huge advertisement. Now is your chance to obtain one. Write now, enclosing 25 cents for one of our fashionable Ladies' Long Guards, or Gents' Alberts, sent carriage paid to wear with the watch, which will be given Free (these watches are guaranteed five years), should you take advantage of our marvellous offer. We expect you to tell your friends about us and show them the beautiful watch. Don't think this offer too good to be true, but send 25 cents to-day and gain a Free Watch. You will be amazed.—WILLIAMS & LLOYD, Wholesale Jewellers (Dept. 44), 89, Cornwallis Road, London, N., England.

Ontario Veterinary College

Under the control of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario. Established 1862.

Affiliated with the University of Toronto.

N.B.—College will re-open on Thursday, the 1st of October, 1914, in the new College Building, 110 University Avenue.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Calendar on Application.

E. A. A. Grange, V.S., M.S., Principal

CHILDREN TEETHING
BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

ARLINGTON

WATERPROOF COLLARS AND CUFFS

Something better than linen and big laundry bills. Wash it with soap and water. All stores or direct. State style and size. For 25c we will mail you

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited
58 Fraser Avenue, Toronto, Ontario

TYPHOID is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination.

Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance.

Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers.

THE CUTTER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL.
PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

CANADA'S SURPLUS WHEAT

Estimates Place Home Requirements at Sixty-Five Millions

The Monetary Times has obtained the following estimates of the wheat crop in Canada and of the requirements of the country. The figures have been obtained from one of the best posted millers in the Dominion. Wheat crop of western provinces, 135,000,000 bushels; of Ontario and other parts of Canada, 20,000,000. Total Canadian wheat crop, 155,000,000 bushels. Average consumption by population of, say, eight millions at five bushels per year, 40,000,000; required for seed, 20,000,000; required for feeding, 5,000,000. Total home requirements, 65,000,000 bushels. Exportable surplus, 90,000,000 bushels.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

Quite Successful

A well known English bishop, as he was going about his diocese, stopped the porter of a lunatic asylum, and asked how a chaplain whom he, the bishop, had lately appointed, was getting on.

"Oh, my lord," said the man, "is preaching is most successful. The hidiots 'enjoys it partickler!"

Sure of Herself

"Do you think," asked the widower, "you could learn to love my children as you would if they were your own?"

"Oh, yes," replied the anxious maiden. "I think I should care more for them really than if they were my own, because I shouldn't have to worry so much about them if they got hurt or were sick."—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Oh, thank you!" exclaimed an elderly woman to a laborer, who surrendered his seat in a London bus. "Thank you very much."

"That's orl right, mum," was the rejoinder.

As the woman sat down the chivalrous laborer said:

"Wot I sez is, a man never ort to let a woman stand. Some men never gets up unless she's young and pretty; but you see, mum, it don't make no difference to me."

A Wise Child

"Willie," sadly said a father to his young son, "I did not know till today that last week you were whipped by your teacher for bad behavior."

"Didn't you, father?" Willie answered cheerfully. "Why, I knew it all the time."—Woman's Home Companion.

Try Murine Eye Remedy

If you have Red, Weak, Watery Eyes or Granulated Eyelids. Don't Smart—Soothes Eye Pain. Druggists Sell Murine Eye Remedy, Liquid, 25c., 50c. Murine Eye Salve in Aseptic Tubes 25c, 50c. Eye Book Free by Mail.

An Eye Tonic Good for All Eyes that Need Care

MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., Chicago

MODERN JERUSALEM

Very Different From the Ancient City in Its Oriental Sitting

Probably no modern city is more disappointing to the expectant traveller than is Jerusalem. We think of it in its ancient glory. We picture to our imagination the magnificent temple with its golden roof and the other great buildings of the hill of Zion. We read of its being the rendezvous in passover times of a million pilgrims, and we naturally think of it as an enormous city, comparable to London or New York of the present day. We think of it in its oriental setting of 2,000 years ago, but as we approach in a modern railway train and climb the steep ascent which leads to the city behind an American engine our illusion disappears.

At last the guard calls out "Jerusalem," and we disembark a mile from the city, get into a rickety modern hack, which has evidently done duty in some more civilized community and are bounced over the rough roads and the intolerable cobblestones within the gates, until at last we are landed at our modern hotel, so different from the khan of ancient times.

And here our disillusion has only begun. The city of which we read as accommodating 1,000,000 guests on the feast day could hardly today entertain 1,000 strangers within its walls, and since a multitude of pilgrims come every year from Russia and Italy and France and Germany, these nations have erected great hotels outside the walls for the accommodation of pilgrims.

But these, fine and even magnificent as they are, take us not back to the Jerusalem of 2,000 years ago, but tell us only of the modern city, where half a dozen great nations are building these hotels and hospitals in order to gain political and commercial advantage and patiently awaiting the time when they can oust from his possessions the Turk, who has so long held sway within the sacred city.—Christian Herald.

The Solidarity of the Empire

The most astounding fact in this striking manifestation of imperial solidarity is its spontaneity and its unanimity. And this spontaneity, which has demolished in a moment the theories opposed to the principle of imperial unity, has shown the solidity of the bond which unites the varied parts of the empire. All the citizens of the empire today realize that there exists between them a solidarity of interest which all have a duty to defend in equal measure.—La Patrie

Queen's Treasures

Among the specially treasured personal belongings which always go with the queen from one royal residence to another, are a Bible and a shawl, both wedding presents from the late Mrs. Gladstone. Altogether there are some thirty articles on the list, including ten photographs of different members of the royal family.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Very Restive

The Caller—You say that your son dislikes the country and wants to go to the city. Does he seem very restive at home?

Mrs. Tungtwist—Yes; he's awful restive. He ain't done nothin' but rest since he graduated from college. —Princeton Tiger.

The Tourist (spending a week-end in the village, to the oldest inhabitant)—Well, I don't know what you do here. It's certainly the most dead-and-alive show I was ever in.

The Oldest Inhabitant—Ah, you ought to wait till next week, zur, and zee how the place 'ull be stirred up then.

The Tourist—Why, what's on next week?

The Oldest Inhabitant—Ploughin'.—Sketch.

The Grenadier Guards, in which the Prince of Wales now holds a commission, is the premier regiment of the Foot Guards, though it is not, of course, the oldest, an honor claimed by the Coldstreams. The Grenadiers, however, have been in existence for just over two centuries and a half, having been formed as a bodyguard for Charles II. The regiment has the King as its colonel-in-chief, while the Duke of Connaught is its colonel.

Corns Between the Toes

or on the soles of the feet, can be cured by a few applications of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which acts painlessly, quickly and with certainty. The genuine "Putnam's" always cures. Try it.

The young man had just been accepted. In his rapture he exclaimed, "But do you think my love I am good enough for you?"

His strong-minded fiancee looked sternly at him for a moment and replied "Good enough for me? You've got to be!"

"I am convinced," said Mrs. Twickenbury, "that we should save largely on dentist's bills if we should buy each of the children one of those new pyrotechnic toothbrushes."—Christian Register.

"Do you play any instrument, Mr. Jimp?"

"Yes, I'm a cornetist."

"And your sister?"

"She's a pianist."

"Does your mother play?"

"She's a zitherist."

"And your father?"

"He's a pessimist."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Bench and the Bar

Sir Edward Carson, the eminent lawyer, and leader of the Ulster covenanters, is usually very serious in demeanor, but he is a master in the art of making witty and telling retorts.

During one case in which he appeared, he had more than one passage of arms with the judge, who finally drew attention to a discrepancy between the evidence by two of Sir Edward's principal witnesses, one of whom was a carpenter and the other a publican.

"That's so, my lord," instantly retorted Sir Edward. "Yet another case of difference between the bench and the bar!"

An Alternative

Passenger—Do I have to change cars in Chicago?

Excessively Polite Conductor—Not necessarily, madam. You can go back to New York if you want to.—Life.

Whist

An acquaintance of Talleyrand once remarked to him that he did not think it worth his while to learn the game of whist. Talleyrand's reply has been remembered until this day: "Not know whist, young man? What a dismal old age you are preparing for yourself!"

ON WAY TO CORONATION GULF

Dr. Anderson With Southern Party Looking For Him—No Word From Bear

The naval department has received a report from Inspector Moodie of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, dated Dawson, August 16, giving the latest news in regard to Vilhjalmar Stefansson, Canada's Arctic explorer. Inspector Phillips reports that a half-breed trader from Fort McPherson states that Stefansson left Herschel Island in March with eight men and about twenty-five dogs, to go straight across the ice to Peel Point or Coronation Gulf. The eight man returned, reporting Stefansson had gone on, with the ice drifting fast. They believed he would make toward Coronation Gulf. Mr. Anderson, in command of the more southern exploration party, has started along the coast toward Coronation looking for Stefansson. The Naval department officials here believe that by this time Stefansson has reached the Anderson party safely.

There is no word yet from Captain Bartlett, who sat out on the United States steamer Bear from Nome in search of the men who were marooned by the crushing of the Karluk, and who found shelter on Wrangel Island. The Bear is expected to be heard from almost any day.

ROBBING THE COAL PILE

Smoke That Goes up the Chimney is Fuel Thrown Away

For the benefit of any one who may not see the analogy between a robbed coal pile and a smoking chimney it may be briefly and simply explained.

The visible part in smoke is nearly all carbon, either as soot or cinder, and carbon is the principal combustible part of coal—i.e., the useful part, the part capable of yielding heat. Carbon completely burned forms an invisible gas, carbon dioxide; therefore whenever the gases from a stack show black they contain carbon, which indicates that complete combustion has not taken place in the boiler furnace.

In other words, all of the available heat in the coal has not been realized. It is the same as though the corresponding part of the coal fed into the furnace has been thrown away, for, although it has passed through the furnace, it has been thrown away up the stack beyond recovery. Is this, then, so very different from robbing the coal pile?

The owner who through ignorance allows conditions to exist which are not favorable to the most economical operation of his boiler furnaces, although he is unwittingly robbing himself, is nevertheless stealing from his own coal pile.—Power.

Noah and the Animals

Few people will say that Noah took more than two of each kind of animal and fowl into the ark, yet there is the Bible on the subject (Genesis vii, 2): "Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by sevens the male and his female and of beasts that are not clean by two—the male and his female;" (Genesis vii, 3) "Of fowls also of the air by sevens—the male and the female to keep seed alive upon the face of the earth."

A Thought For Today

Get knowledge all you can; and the more you get, the more you breathe upon its nearer heights their invigorating air and enjoy teh widening prospect, the more you will know, and feel, how small is the elevation you have reached in comparison with immeasurable altitudes that yet remain unscaled. Be thorough in all you do, and remember that, though ignorance often may be innocent, pretension is always despicable. Quit you like men, be strong, and the exercise of your strength today will give you more strength tomorrow. Work onwards, and work upwards; and may the blessing of the Most High soothe your cares, clear your vision, and crown your labors with reward.—W. E. Gladstone.

Inconsistent

"Your wife says you have about the courage of a mouse," said the disagreeable relative.

"I wonder that she should make the comparison," replied Mr. Meekton. "Henrietta is afraid of a mouse."—Washington Star.

The salutation given when a vessel lowers or "dips" its flag is one of the oldest and most honorable of all forms of marine greeting. This form of salute has always been demanded in foreign ports, and exaction has warmed the hearts and used up the powder of generations of naval commanders. Salutes are essential matters of naval etiquette and are exchanged on an elaborate code fixed by the maritime powers. The number of guns to be fired in all circumstances is minutely stipulated.

Two Parts of a Sentence

This story comes from the classroom on one of Uncle Sam's big battleships:

Ensign Instructor in Grammar—What are the two principal parts of a sentence?

Coal Passer (scratching his head)—Solitary confinement and bread and water.—New York Sun.

"What can I use to clean carpets?" asked a correspondent, who signed herself, rather bashfully, "Young Bride."

"Have you tried your husband?" replied the answers editor, who lost his position just a few hours after the reply appeared.

"Billson yonder tells me he trusts his wife implicitly and absolutely, but—"

"Well?"

"Well, I notice he carries his change and his fishhooks loose in the same pocket."—Judge.

No Room-Mates

Little Frank was trying hard to sit up late, but had grown very sleepy. The visitor in whose honor bedtime had been retarded noted and made comment:

"I reckon you usually go to bed with the chickens,' he said with a smile.

"No, I don't!" snapper Frankie, insulted. "I have a room all to myself."

His Reasoning

De Tough—I want to return this dog to the gent what owns him. I seen his ad. in the paper.

The Lady—How did you guess it was a "gent" that put the ad. in?

De Tough—'Cause it said, "No questions asked."

Mrs. Newriche—I believe our next door neighbors on the right are as poor as church mice, Hiram.

Mr. Newriche—What makes you think so?

Mrs. Newriche—Why, they can't afford one of them mechanical piano players; the daughter is taking lessons by hand.—Puck.

Italy's Montenegrin Queen

When Queen Helena was first married, her simple courteous ways used to shock the old Italian aristocracy. They could not bring themselves to return the morning salute of their own servants as the Montenegrin princess did. But they have grown accustomed to the queen's graciousness, and now high and low alike adore her.

Once when the loving hearted queen was in the neighborhood of Pisa some fishermen were attacked by fish and bitten in the water. One was so badly injured that his comrades asked the police for a carriage to take him to the hospital. Queen Helena happened to hear of the request and immediately sent her own motor car, with the command that the man be taken in it to the best surgeon at once and be well looked after at her expense till his complete recovery.

Queen Helena's eldest child, Princess Yolanda, who is 13 years old, is a peculiar little creature, and often places her mother in very embarrassing situations.

She and Queen Helena were in a boat at a small place near Pisa the other day, and as usual the queen chatted with the boatman. When they were landing the man lifted the little girl on to the shore, saying:

"There you are, little lady."

"I am not a lady," the royal child indignantly retorted, "I am a princess."

The queen turned to the boatman, saying quietly:

"Thank you for lifting her out. She hopes to behave like a little lady, and deserve the title some day."

Not long ago the queen and the princess went shopping in Genoa. In a fancy goods store they made several purchases and the queen talked so amiably to the saleswoman that the latter said:

"Do you know, signora, you are so like our good queen that if I did not know you were no relation I should take you for her sister."

The queen only smiled and would have walked out pleased with the incident but Princess Yolanda, who is impulsive, exclaimed:

"Mamma is your queen; didn't you know that?"

The saleswoman was overcome with confusion and began to murmur excuses. The queen tried to smooth things over and gently reproved her daughter for having put the saleswoman to shame.

"Never say anything that will give people pain or make them uncomfortable," she observed as they walked out of the shop, cheered by all the people in it, who had run up to the royal pair the moment they heard the princess's remark.

Although Princess Yolanda assumes royal dignity in public, it is reported that in the privacy of home she exhibits characteristics of her mother's rude mountain race, the Montenegrins, and she is so vigorous and lively that she is sometimes called a tomboy.

Crown Prince Humbert, who will be ten in September, visited the naval exhibition at Genoa, after he had finished his first cruise as a royal sailor aboard the man-of-war Pugila. After he had looked over the interesting display his tutor asked how he liked it.

"I think it is very nice," the prince answered. "But I am sure the children who go there would like to ride around the grounds on dromedaries or camels. I shall ask papa to let me send some from San Rossore."

He was as good as his word and the king allowed him to have several fine dromedaries sent from the family domain at San Rossore for the benefit of the children visiting the exhibition.

The Creative Impulse

The creative impulse does not itself know the next step it will take or the next form that will arise any more than the creative artist determines beforehand all the thoughts and forms his inventive genius will bring forth. He has the impulse or the inspiration to do a certain thing, to let himself go in a certain direction, but just the precise form his creation will take is as unknown to him as to you and me. Some stubborness or obduracy in his material, may make it quite different from what he had hoped or vaguely planned. He does not know what thought or incident or character he is looking for till he has found it, till he has risen above his mental horizon. So far as he is inspired, so far as he is spontaneous, just so far is the world with which he deals plastic and fluid and indeterminate and ready to take any form his medium of expression—words, colors, tones—affords him. He may surprise himself, excel himself; he has surrendered himself to a power beyond the control of his will or knowledge.—John Burroughs in the Atlantic.

Wine Tasters

When wine tasters are employed in their professional duties they never swallow the wine they taste. They merely hold a sip of the beverage in the mouth for a few moments and breathe through the nostrils.—Exchange.

Life's Little Sorrows

"Rich women have no real joys."

"No; the stores never have a clearance sale of diamond necklaces."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

FOOD FACTS

What an M.D. Learned

A prominent Georgia physician went through a food experience which he makes public.

"It was my own experience that first led me to advocate Grape-Nuts food and I also know, from having prescribed it to convalescents and other weak patients, that the food is a wonderful rebuilder and restorer of nerve and brain tissue, as well as muscle. It improves the digestion and sick patients gain very rapidly, just as I did in strength and weight.

"I was in such a low state that I had to give up my work entirely, and went to the mountains of this state, but two months there did not improve me; in fact, I was not quite as well as when I left home.

"My food did not sustain me and it became plain that I must change. Then I began to use Grape-Nuts food and in two weeks I could walk a mile without fatigue; and in five weeks returned to my home and practice, taking up hard work again. Since that time I have felt as well and strong as I ever did in my life.

"As a physician who seeks to help all sufferers, I consider it a duty to make these facts public." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Trial 10 days of Grape-Nuts, when regular food does not seem to sustain the body, works wonders. "There's a Reason."

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

The Size of the Waves

The most experienced sons of the sea are apt to have very exaggerated ideas of the size of towering waves which break over the vessels during sea storms, and frequently waves are reported as having reached an almost impossible height. As a matter of fact it is extraordinary for a wave to attain a height of seventy feet, while the average size of great waves is considerably less. The mountainous seas often encountered by liners in the North Atlantic usually measure about forty feet, though the upward-shooting, quick-falling water attains a greater altitude. The big waves of the North Pacific rarely measure more than thirty feet, while the highest wave ever met by an Australian-bound liner in the South Pacific reached fifty feet. The big waves of mid-ocean are much larger than those encountered elsewhere, and it is very rare that a height of even twenty feet is reached by a wave in the Mediterranean.

A Suggestive Guess

Bishop Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, England, has a pleasant habit of chatting with anybody he may meet during his walks. One day in the country he came across a lad who was looking after some pigs by the roadside, and the bishop paused to ask him what he was doing, that being his usual opening to conversation:

"Moindin' swoine," the lad, replied, stolidly.

The bishop nodded his head thoughtfully.

"Ah, is that so?" he commented. "And how much do you earn a week?"

"Two shillings," was the reply.

"Only two shillings?" remarked the bishop. Then he continued, pleasantly, "I, too, am a shepherd, but I get more than two shillings."

The lad looked at him suspiciously for a minute, then he said, slowly:

"Mebbe you gets more swoine nor me to moind."

Survivor of Siege of Lucknow

The death has just taken place at Edinburgh of Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson, who was one of the few remaining lady survivors of the siege of Lucknow. At the time of this stirring event in history, Mrs. Anderson's husband, Dr. Thomas Anderson, who was a son of Mr. Thomas Anderson, for many years secretary of the National bank, was a medical officer in India, and was stationed at Delhi. Mrs. Anderson was on a visit to Lucknow when the mutiny broke out, and she remained in the beleaguered city for nine months, and she used to recall that she was present in the taikhana, or cellar, to which Europeans went to escape the heat, immediately underneath the room to which Sir Henry Lawrence was taken when the distinguished general fell.

Its Virtue Cannot be Described.—No one can explain the subtle power that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil possesses. The originator was himself surprised by the wonderful qualities that his compound possessed. That he was the benefactor of humanity is shown by the myriads that rise in praise of this wonderful Oil. So familiar is everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

A New Cure For Warts

Dr. Felix Szontagh of Budapest recommends a new and simple method of treating warts. It consists in covering the wart and the surrounding skin, to the width of one centimeter with ordinary caoutchouc plaster and leaving it so covered for weeks—even, if necessary, for two or three months. Whenever the plaster becomes loose it must be removed and replaced by a new piece. As a rule, the plaster is to be changed once in three or four days.

Any adherent resident of the caoutchouc is to be removed with ether or gasoline, care being taken that the wart or the surrounding skin shall not be rubbed energetically, because irritation of the skin is not conducive to the disappearance of the wart. Doctor Szontagh says that he cannot explain the action of this simple method, and how it produces such excellent results from the cosmetic point of view, but it is certainly efficient. Perhaps the caouchouc contains some substance which softens the wart and causes atrophy.—Lancet.

England is the holder of the world's supply of tin, and the tremendous advance in the price of that metal, since war made demands upon it, the printers are feeling the increases in the cost of alloys used for linotype, monoline and other lines of type.

Of all the associations of Liege none can be recalled at the present time with a more genuine thrill of satisfaction than the memory of John Cockerill, the Englishman who founded the great iron and armament works which give the city its modern industrial importance. Liege has given his name to one of its principal quays, the neighboring Seraing commemorates him by a salute, and all Belgium would seem to have adopted the enterprising Briton's watchword, which was "Courage to the last."

British sailors have on their uniform a perpetual reminder of the navy's glorious past, though not every one wears them knows that the three rows of white tape round the edging of the blue collar and the black silk scarf knotted in front are links with Nelson. The white tapes commemorate Nelson's most famous victories—Copenhagen, the Nile, and Trafalgar—and the scarf is a token of perpetual mourning for the great admiral, adopted spontaneously by his seamen themselves, and retained ever since.

Got a Bargain

"I had my fortune told the other day," said one woman.

"What a waste of money!" said the other.

"Not at all. I gave the women 50 cents, and she informed me that I am to inherit $100,000. Wasn't that a good bargain?"—Washington Star.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Winning Ways

"What a pathetic face that young fellow has! His eyes seem so reproachful."

"Yes. In the lunchroom where he worked he pulled in more tips than all the other waiters combined."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Colonel—Did your son play in the varsity football match?

Mrs. M.—Indeed he did. Why, he was the star drawback.—London Opinion.

A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.—Chesterfield.

"Well, madam, is your husband out of danger?"

"It isn't quite sure; the doctor is coming again."—Le Rire.



Everybody calls them "The Speed Shells," for short.

Steel Lined, all the explosive force kept back of the shot. No side expansion. A straightaway blow that gets the load there *quick*.

You take a shorter lead on the fast birds—get more of them.

To get the *Speed Shells* be sure to see the *Red Ball Mark of Remington-UMC* on every box.

Also ask for the "Remington," our new low priced smokeless shell, made for the man who needs to consider price rather than extreme refinement.

To keep your gun cleaned and lubricated *right*, use Rem Oil, the new powder solvent, rust preventative, and gun lubricant.

Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Co.
Windsor, Ontario

No Increase in the Price of— Cowan's Perfection Cocoa

To reassure our customers and the Trade generally in the face of so many advances and rumored advances in the cost of food products, Tea, Coffee, etc., we have decided to announce definitely that there will be no advance in price of COWAN'S PERFECTION COCOA in 5-lb., 1-lb., ½-lb., ¼-lb. and 10c. tins, between now and Christmas. Further than this we cannot look ahead.

We believe it to be the duty of all Canadian Manufacturers to do their utmost during the present crisis to show their belief in the underlying soundness of Canada's commercial conditions. This announcement is made in face of the fact that the Cowan Company have had to pay an advanced price for some of their raw materials; but it is believed that increased demand from Atlantic to Pacific, because of falling foreign imports and embargos on teas and coffees, will offset other conditions and enable our largely increased factory to run full time with full or increased staff at full wages.

The Cowan Company, as manufacturers of an article of unusual food value, are sincerely anxious to do their share in allaying anxiety as to employment, wages and food supplies.

Do You Realize the Food Value of COCOA and CHOCOLATE?

Cocoa and Chocolate are foods as staple as flour. Cocoa is not a luxury, but a staple necessity of life, and, considered from the standpoint of its value as nourishment in concentrated form pure Cocoa at 50c. a pound is a most economical food.

The food value of Cocoa and Chocolate has been recognized for many years in Great Britain and Europe. The highest medical authorities have made the statement that Cocoa and Chocolate are the most sustaining of all foods in concentrated form. European soldiers almost universally carry Chocolate in their kits as an emergency ration in case of food shortage, or fatigue in forced marches, and viewed from this standpoint the late Queen Victoria's gift to her soldiers in South Africa, takes on a new significance.

We all appreciate Tea and Coffee, but, after all is said, these beverages are merely pleasant, slightly stimulating drinks, with little or no food value. Cowan's Perfection Cocoa, on the contrary is a splendid food as well as drink, and a delightful drink as well as food.

Cowan's Perfection Cocoa is sold by all Grocers in 5lb, 1lb, ½lb, ¼lb, and in 10c. tins.

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THE COWAN COMPANY, LIMITED
H. N. COWAN, President.

NEW MARKET FOR LIVE STOCK

The only Public Owned Stockyard in Canada.
SHIP YOUR CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP TO REGINA
Competitive Buying, Fair Weights, Highest Prices, Good Accommodation.
For information write to the
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSIONER, CITY HALL, REGINA
The New Live Stock Market.

Guard the rising generation by using always in the home

EDDY'S "SES-QUI" NON-POISONOUS MATCHES

Positively harmless to children, even if accidentally swallowed, because the composition with which the heads are tipped, contain no poisonous ingredients

What Germany Has Sacrificed

By act of war Germany cut herself off from trade with Great Britain that in 1911 amounted to $487,000,000; from trade with the Russian empire that in that year rose to $815,000,000, and from the French trade, which was then $266,000,000. German exports and imports rose from $3,639,000,000 in 1908 to $4,715,000,000 in 1912. The British navy, aided by the French fleet in the Mediterranean and the small Russian fleet in the Baltic, has blockaded the vast bulk of this trade entering and departing in ships carrying yearly 100,000 cargoes from German ports, the chief of which are Hamburg, Bremen, Stettin, Altoona, Luebeck, Danzig and Warnemeunde. Of the great mercantile navy which the fleets of the Triple Entente are holding in check, more than three-quarters belongs to the German nation.—New York Times.

"Why, Mrs. Murphy, you look quite festive today. What's the matter?"

"Wot! 'Aven't you 'eard my Bill comes out today?"

"But I thought the judge give him seven years."

"Yes, but they're letting 'im out nearly two years earlier cos 'e's behaved so well."

"Lor,' Mrs. Murphy, what a comfort it must be to 'ave such a good 'usband!"

"Is this train running on time?"

"I should say so," answered the conductor. "It can't run any other way. The company has had to get so many extensions of credit that the whole road is running on time."—Washington Star.

Climate and Weather

One day at school small Lola was called upon to explain the difference between climate and weather.

"Climate," answered the little miss, "is what we have with us all the time, but weather only lasts a few days."—Chicago News.

Miss Flirt—Jack told me last night that I was his very life.

Her Brother—Jack will soon find out how uncertain life is.—Boston Transcript.

Water Power

Few would expect to find any connection between a modern hydro-electric plant and a prayer. The connection is indeed remote, but not undiscoverable. The first application of water power to mechanical purposes was made by Buddhist priests when they employed the energy of running streams to the work of turning prayer wheels. That, then, may be said to constitute the origin of the application of water power to perform man's labors, the foreshadowing of the great industrial development now in progress for the harnessing of the world's waterfalls, rivers and streams.

One Consolation

First Photographer—You were rejected yesterday, weren't you?

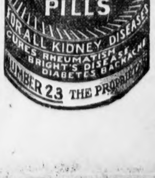
Second Ditto—Yes, but I got a negative.—Columbia Jester.

Mother (sternly)—Young man, I want to know just how serious are your intentions toward my daughter.

Daughter's Voice (somewhat agitated)—Mamma! mamma! He's not the one!—Puck.

First Artist—The umbrella you lent me? I have lent it to a friend.

Second Artist—That is very awkward. The man who lent it to my friend tells me that the owner wants it.—Le Rire.



MILK IN THE COCOANUT — BETTER GET AFTER IT

Great Opportunity For "Made-in-Canada" Products—European Products Are Now Shut Out

While the nations of Europe are at war, the people of Canada have a duty to their own land as well as to the Mother Country. While regretting the issue forced on the Mother Country and giving contingents to England's aid, let us also give all the help we can to ourselves. Canada's own big problem is that of a country which has imported much—and suddenly finds those importations cut off.

You will get at the milk in the cocoanut at once by glancing at the following lists:

List No. 1

Some of the things we have been importing from Germany, Austria, etc., to the value of $88,000,000 per annum:

Analine dyes, baskets, books, boots, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, chemicals, chinaware, clocks, clothing, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, combs, curtains, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, embroideries, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, fringe and tassels, gloves and mitts, glass and glassware, guns, hats, hosiery, hops, jewelry, knitted goods, leather goods, lace, labels, locomotive tires, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, papers, pencils, perfumes, pianos, pharmaceutical preparations, piano parts, piano key ivories, pipes, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, shoes, laces, silk knitted and other goods, silverware, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, tobacco, toilet articles, tools, toys, underwear, woodenware, woollen goods, watches.

List No. 2

Some of the things mentioned in List No. 1 that we now make in Canada in competition with the manufacturers of Continental Europe:

Baskets, boots, books, buttons, brooms, brushes, canned goods, carpets, chemicals, collars and cuffs, cotton goods, clothing, combs, colors and dye stuffs, cutlery, dolls, drugs, earthenware, electric apparatus, feathers, furs, glass and glassware, gloves and mitts, guns, hats, hosiery, jewelry, knitted goods, lamps leather goods, labels, machinery, millinery, mineral waters, musical instruments, optical instruments, paints and colors, paper, perfumes, pipes, pharmaceutical preparations, pianos, piano parts, purses, ribbons, rubber goods, seeds, silverware, silk knitted goods, soaps, spirits, stockings and socks, time recorders, toilet articles, tools, underwear, woodenware, woollen goods.

A Great Advantage

The Canadian manufacturers of the articles in List No. 2 have now an advantage greater than any tariff wall. The competition of Continental Europe has been withdrawn and will remain withdrawn until the war is over at least. Let the Canadian manufacturers make the most of the situation. And let the people of Canada rally round our manufacturers and help them make the most of it, for we need them and the things they make as never before.

The immediate result of the European war, in Canada, was a check to business.

The second result will be to stimulate business—if we keep our heads, and go after business.

We believe every Canadian will follow this timely advice.

RAYS OF SUNSHINE THROUGH THE CLOUDS

Some Improvement Already Noticeable in Canadian Industries—Better Times Ahead

The sudden breaking out of war caused many to "run to cover." Like the chicken on whom the rose leaf fell, some of us became a prey to fear and were ready to declare "the sky is falling."

Now the vision is clearing, our alarm has fled, we have recovered our poise and our courage. We are seeing, also, our opportunity. Swiftly and almost overwhelmingly has come to us the perception of the fact that the competition of Continental Europe has been taken away. We are faced with a condition and an opportunity both tending to our advantage as a country of industry, agriculture and trade. Good times are ahead, if Canada and Canadians see and prize the present opportunity for enlarging their industries and trading. We must be careful. We must have courage. [illegible]

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FOR OUR OWN GOODS

Galt Editor Urges Country-wide Organization to Promote Sale of "Made-in-Canada" Products

The Galt "Reporter," a few days ago, had the following timely and interesting editorial under the heading "Buy Canadian-made Goods" on the economic situation in Canada arising out of the war:

"While one of the immediate effects of the European war was the disorganization of trade in Canada, a secondary result should be of a stimulating character. Owing to the fact that the continent of Europe is the centre of hostilities, a considerable amount of manufactured goods formerly imported from Germany, France, Austria, Belgium and other countries will now have to be produced here. Reports show that every year millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods from these countries are sold in Canada. Our own mechanics and artisans can produce such articles as well as the foreign workers and if the manufacturers take advantage of the opportunity provided, the war should result in more work, instead of less for their employes.

"But the whole responsibility of making the best of the present situation does not lie with the manufacturers. If the people will demand Canadian made goods they will be not only supplying their personal needs but creating work for their fellow-citizens. When the Empire is involved in such a tremendous crisis as the present there is something for all to do. We cannot all go to the front but those who stay at home can do a great deal towards creating conditions that will make the suffering here as light as possible.

"The patriotic citizen, when he goes to the store to fill his wants will demand in every case possible goods "Made in Canada." There should be a well-defined campaign carried on throughout the country urging Canadians to purchase goods of home manufacture. If an accelerated demand for Canadian goods is created during the war, it will doubtless be maintained after normal conditions return in Europe.

"In this way we stand to benefit permanently by insisting that what we buy must be Canadian-made."

ORILLIA AND "MADE-IN-CANADA"

Orillia Paper Advocates Keeping Money Circulating Near Home

The Orillia "Packet," one of the brightest of Ontario's weeklies, recently had the following editorial on the "Made-in-Canada" idea:

"The Orillia Furniture Company is promoting the buy-at-home idea by making use of a pay envelope which calls attention to the fact that "last year Canadians bought $618,000,000 worth of foreign goods, half of which could have been made in Canada"—or in other words $1,000,000 a day which went out of the country might have been spent at home to keep Canadian factories busy. Why should not the same principle be extended a step further to "Made-in-Orillia" articles? Our merchants and people generally grumble more or less loudly if the factories are not running full blast. But do the grumblers do what is in their power to keep our home factories busy? Take the matter of furniture for instance. We have in Orillia a factory whose goods are commanding a ready sale in all parts of the country—to such an extent that it has worked more steadily during the last eighteen months than any other furniture factory in Ontario. Yet the Furniture Company might have spent much more money in wages if all the furniture of the class sold in Orillia had been of their manufacture. How often have those who clamor for industries, or talk about making Orillia grow, enquired for, or given a preference to Orillia furniture. Similarly, why should those who want a motor car of the class manufactured by the Fisher Motor Company go out of town to buy it, when they can obtain the best value for their money by purchasing the "Made-in-Orillia" article, and factory service at their door—to say nothing of doing their share to make the motor works permanent and prosperous. On the same principle the farmer from any of the surrounding townships who buys Tudhope carriages, or Tudhope-Anderson wagons, implements or stoves is helping to build up the home market for his own produce, and to add to the value of his own farm. The buy-at-home principle should not be confined to dry goods and groceries."

The remarks of the Orillia "Packet" would bear repetition in almost every town and city in Canada.

District News

BISMARK

School opened on Tuesday, and we are looking for a successul term.

Thanksgiving day was fittingly observed in our midst, and quite a few big dinners were given.

After a delay of several days, E Kart er has again started out with his threshing rig. Is at present in the Buckhorn district.

Every farmer in our district is doing his duty, that is to say, they are preparing the soil to raise the largest crop of wheat on record.

Chas. Hemeyer took hogs to town on Tuesday.

Between times, our young sports indulge in a little chicken hunting

CONCORD

Concord is simply delighted with the crop returns, the threshers reporting that yield is great,

The damp weather has hindered outdoor work very materially, but the great majority have their potatoes lifted.

Mrs Wiancke visited the school last week.

Miss Jennie Parks and her Uncle Dave went to Oregon on Tuesday to spend the winter with relatives. It is to be hoped that they will find the climate there as genial as in sunny Alberta.

Some of our boys prefer chicken shooting to farm work, but that is only natural.

Miss Annie Griffiths took dinner with the Parks on Thursday.

MrOwens and Mr Hubbard were seen driving a bunch of fat cattle in town on Tuesday.

Anton Morin came home from their Buck Lake place last week, and intends living here for a while.

Mr and Mrs W. M. Snell is about to move to Ponoka, having traded their farm for property near town. We are sorry to see such neighbors leave us.

Gordon Capling Sundayed at W. M. Parks.

Miss Gladis Sparks had the misfortune to run a rusty nail into her feet.

HOME GLEN

On Friday evening, October 23, the ladies of Home Glen intend having a "Ribbon Social." A short programme will be rendered, after which the ribbons will be sold and a sumptuous repast served, followed by dancing. Don't forget the date (October 23rd), at the Home-Glen schoolhouse. Program will begin at eight p.m. Each lady to wear a bow of ribbon and put a duplicate in an envelope. Proceeds to go to the "Patriotic Fund."

The Farmers' meeting met at J. McCullough's on Friday evening. After the business of the meeting was over supper was served, cards brought on, and all who wished to play enjoyed themselves till the wee sma' hours.

Mrs W. J. Bates enjoyed a visit from her niece, Eva T. Farnell, who is teaching at Glenhewitt.

Mrs R. Caldwell has laid in her stock of cold slaw for the winter.

We extend a hearty welcome to Mr and Mrs C. Bishop, who have lately settled in our suburbs. No place quite so good as Alberta, is there, Charlie?

John Knowles is talking of moving away. He and his family will be much missed.

Mr and Miss Burns went to Wetaskiwin on Friday last. Miss Burns staying to visit friends in the city and in Camrose.

LAVESTA

T. Hill was in Ponoka on business last week.

The government has had a gang of men fixing the hill west of Lavesta school; good work, which was badly needed.

We are sorry to hear that Mr and Mrs McGee are going to leave Lavesta,

A great many of the farmers was down to Rimbey for flour, brought in by the U.F.A.

F. Salmon, one of our up to date farmers, has invested in a fine team of horses, and now Fred will be able to go some.

James Hendershot was a caller on Mr and Mrs A. W. Watt the past week,

WATER GLEN

Mr and Mrs Fagen are enjoying a visit from their daughter, Mrs Macmanners, of North Dakota.

Fant Billinghurst, of Red Deer, is spending a few days here with his brother, Archibald, at Lake View Ranch.

Mr and Mrs Balch were in Mirror Sunday visiting relatives

The school ma'ams of Water Glen and Calumet, Miss Ringvali and Miss Peterson, respectively, went down to Stettler Wednesday to attend the convention.

E. Berkstrom, formerly of Winnipeg, but now allied to the Water Glen troops, went to Calgary Thursday to meet his father who has just come from Winnipeg.

Messrs Boddy's threshed out one of the best crops since they came to the country. Oats on the breaking went 100 bushels to the acre. Encouraging reports are to hand from all sides.

Geo. F. Root was down the line last week buying a car load of cattle.

We have not seen any date yet for the Ponoka Pierrots' visit to Water Glen

Rev. Alexander held service in the school house Sunday afternoon

The Nelson boys are doing a fine job with their new rig. "We want to please" is their motto.

Bert Smith, of Bashaw, came out to see his old friends Sunday.

M. A. Fagan sold 41 head of fat cattle last week.

Mr Tate, from Wetaskiwin, paid a visit to his place Thursday last.

Mr and Mrs Chas. A. Johnson had quite a few visitors Sunday afternoon.

Mr and Mrs Fred Voillenx made a trip to Ponoka Wednesday.

This little community is divided against itself, as it were, in more ways than one. Take the telephone, for instance. At present three town exchanges claim the patronage of subscribers here, and yet we can't talk to two thirds of our neighbors without paying anything from 25c up. We are certain this can be remided, and trust that those in authority will take the matter up. Several more subscribers could be got if all the district could be connected up.

FOR SALE

A neat Residence of 6 rooms and three lots, in centre of Ponoka, for Sale at a snap.

Apply, HERALD OFFICE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE CASH

For a few Loads of Oats, Barley and Wheat; also, 50 April Hatched Pullets. State breed and price

N. McEwen, Ponoka.

Phone R. 1103.

POTATOES WANTED

A Thousand Bushels of Potatoes Wanted.—C. H. CUNNINGS, Ponoka.

FARMS WANTED TO RENT

Have you a Farm you want to Rent? Or if you want to Rent a farm, see us. There is a demand for farms.

PONOKA LAND CO.

EWES FOR SALE

180 Ewe Lambs and 400 Ewes, 2 and 4 years old, and 11 purebred Hampshire Rams, for Sale or Trade for Cattle —Apply, Lee Watson, Ponoka

STRAYED

Team of Strawberry Roan Mares, branded Three Fingers and Broken Bar underneath on left shoulder. Had halters on when they left home. Reward given.—John Cooper, Ponoka Phone 809

War Maps Free.

To follow intelligently the European War situation and keep in touch with the lightening movements of the troops a comprehensive war map of Europe giving all details is essential.

Of all the maps issued there is but one that fills the bill, and that is the one issued specially by the celebrated map makers—G. W. Bacon & Co., London, England.

The Publishers of "The Family Herald and Weekly Star," of Montreal always alive to the best interests of their subscribers, the moment the map was issued, cabled an offer for Canadian rights of the map. Their offer has been accepted, and "Family Herald" subscribers will have the best map available.

The "Ponoka Herald" has concluded arrangements with "The Family Herald and Weekly Star" by which our readers may also secure the map free of charge. In this issue will be found a clubbing offer of the two papers, including the map. The offer is one that every reader of the Ponoka Herald should accept.

Newspapers are paying dearly for the war. The price of paper is going up, up, up! The cost of telegrams and cablegrams has increased from thirty to fifty per cent. Scores of newspapers have suspended publication, and hundreds of others have raised the subscription price. For the present "The Family Herald and Weekly Star," of Montreal, being in an exceptionally strong position, is able for the present at all events, to keep its rate as formerly, but an increase later on may become necessary. In the meantime, during the next thirty days, our readers are offered the greatest bargain in the newspaper world today. Order at once.

F. E. ALGAR, Ponoka

FREE!

Three Cakes Palm Olive Soap

with a Bottle of Palm Olive Shampoo, or one Jar of Palm Olive Cream.

We have a limited quantity of this Soap to give away with the Shampoo and Cream.

DISHES

Just unpacked a big shipment of all kinds of Dishes. See them.

Specials in Groceries

E. D. Smith's pure Tomatoe Catsup, 16 oz. Bottles

25c per Bottle

Prepared Mustard

Nimble Brand. A great big Jar of good Stuff, 22 oz. net weight

25c

Fillet Kippered Herrings

Extra Special Value **2 Tins 25c**

We will Buy your Potatoes. Rush them along. We will pay you as much or a little more than anyone else.

F. E. ALGAR, Ltd.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, PONOKA

Oven is a wonderful baker. That's because the heat flues completely encircle it.

McClary's Kootenay Range satisfies the most exacting cook on every point. Let the McClary dealer demonstrate the fact.

Made-in-Canada

Sold by R. K. ALLAN

∴ Millinery Opening ∴

On Thursday, Sept. 3rd

I will Open my new Shop next to the Empress Theatre, Ponoka, where I extend a cordial invitation to all to come and Inspect some of the Newest Mode's in Hats and Trimmings.

Thanking you all for your Patronage in the past.

I am,

Yours Obligingly,

Mrs L. Headley

The Herald's Clubbing Rates

BELOW will be found a list of the Leading Papers, with which the Herald has made Clubbing arrangements, any one or more will be sent to address given for the sum set opposite. A glance over the list will show that the prices are very considerably reduced.

Renew your Subscription to the Herald now, and take advantage of the Clubbing Rates.

Ponoka Herald and

Edmonton Daily Bulletin	$6.25
" Semi Weekly Bulletin	175
" Daily Journal	350
" Weekly Journal	150
" Daily Capital	300
The Alberta Homestead	1 50
Calgary Daily Herald	325
" Weekly Herald	150
" Daily Albertan	325
" Weekly Albertan	150
Farm and Ranch Review (semi-monthly)	150
Toronto Weekly Mail and Empire	150
" News (Daily)	150
" Daily Globe	3 00
" Weekly Globe	1.50
Winnipeg Daily Free Press	2 50
" Weekly Free Press	1 50
" Daily Telegram	2.50
" Weekly Telegram	1.75
The Farmer's Advocate	2.25
The Nor'-West Farmer	1.75
Western Home Monthly	1.75
Montreal Family Herald and Weekly Star	1.75
Montreal Weekly Telegram and Witness	1.75

Subscribe for the Herald